BSA MODEL

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The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.
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EDITED BY S. E. MONNIMAN, 1913—15.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 123 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
30th July	MOREA	10,890
6th August	CALEDONIA	7,572
13th "	NOVARA	6,850
0th "	MANTUA*	10,909
27th "	DEVANIA	8,094
3rd Sept.	DON GOLA	8,058
10th "	KAISDR-I-HIND	11,430
17th "	A Steamer	
24th "	NALI ERA*	15,825
1st October,	PLASSY	7,346
8th "	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA	10,941

*Through steamer from Australia.

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.

A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
10th August	DILWARA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
25th "	SOUDAN.*	To Colombo Straits and China.
29th July	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.) *

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July	HUGHLI	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
25th July	CHAKDARA	Basra direct
29th "	LHASA	Karachi direct.
27th "	KABOA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 182.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Leader	5300	in August	Montreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1388.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Bushu Maru	R. Hayashi	14th July	30th July
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th July	10th "
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	7th Aug.	20th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	9th "	23rd "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	27th "	†7th Aug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15thAug	29th "

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonosaki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,78,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandanst.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foohow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR (CAR, CYCLE, LORRY) WITH THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY,

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India,
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

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Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I,
309, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorje & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
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Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

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This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief Agents.
309, Bow Bazar,	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF IND'A LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manage

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan

G. N. B. VAZ,
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LIPTON'S BUILDING,
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Chemical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office:
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Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

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The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL.
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663,
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774,
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Wekervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 6
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WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for State service. Apply with terms to His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.
A C10120

WANTED—Competent DRAFTSMEN for Electrical Supply Co.'s work. Apply stating qualifications and pay required to Box No. 6084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R901

WANTED—Energetic GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS, knowledge in common account needed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 6085, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R902

WANTED—One qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Bansda Female Hospital, temporarily from 15th September to 31st October, 1921. Apply before 15th August to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bansda.
A C10220

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Persian for the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Those only who are willing to bind themselves to serve at least for one year should apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, stating qualifications in full.
A C10210

WANTED.—PROFFESORS of Persian, Arabic, Gujarati, English, Sanskrit, History, and Economics, for The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience, and requirements to the undersigned. A. T. GIDVANI, Principal Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Ahmedabad.
A C10144

WANTED.—An experienced SECRETARY, one well versed in English and Accounts. Must be honest and hard working. Government pensioner preferred. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 6083, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R898

FULLY certified NURSES required for the "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dharangadra. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 food allowance p.m., quarters found. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials F. SHAH F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Chief Medical Officer, Dhrangadra State.
A C10189

WANTED.—A CHIEF DRAFTSMAN, experienced in the Design and Estimating of Reinforced Concrete Buildings, Waterworks, Drainage, Roads, and general Engineering work. The appointment will be a Temporary one but is likely to last for some years. Salary Rs. 300—25—400 per mensem inclusive. Applications to be submitted with copies of testimonials to the Superintending Engineer, No. 1, Project Division, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, before 1st August, 1921.
A C10217

WANTED—A B.A. in Economics or a B.Com. to work as an Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Indian Economic Society from 15th of August, 1921. Will get facilities for M.A. or higher studies in Economics. Honorarium Rs. 60 per mensem for one year payable in quarterly instalments. Apply to C. S. DEOLE, Hony. Secretary, Indian Economic Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay.
A C10214

WANTED—An experienced HEAD CLERK for the office of the undersigned. Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. Those who have previous experience in the working of P. W. D. and District Boards will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials of up-to-date service should reach the undersigned by the 7th of August, 1921. DIVISIONAL LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, Narbudda Division. Hoshangabad, the 22nd July, 1921.
A C10212

WANTED for the National College Burma One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a second class mechanical Engineer having experience of Diesel Engines also. Apply Box No. 6078, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R887

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
G C9699

TO BE LET in Delhi, an lease, a five storied HOUSE, very near to the main railway station, situated an Queen's Road, designed and built under the supervision of a European Architect, especially built for motor trade, can be used as a hotel or offices. Sanitary fittings up to date fitted with electric light and lift. For particulars apply to MASTER SHEOPARSHAD MADAN GOPAL, (Nilka Katra, Delhi).
C R903

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—COTTON BALING HALF PRESS, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R852

MISCELLANEOUS, FOR SALE

USE UNIVERSAL DESK CALENDAR—The Calendar for the Busy Businessman. Helps keeping all appointments. Orders for 1922 now registered. See sample. Post Box, 859 Bombay.
N R848A

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Lost a BUNCH OF KEYS on Wednesday last on Hornby Row or Frere Road. Finder rewarded. Apply PRIVATE SECRETARY, to Mr. J. B. Petit, Hornby Row, Fort.
P B C10181

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER for a running English Hotel concern in Delhi. Apply Box No. 6074, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
E R879

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEMON GRASS OIL FOR SALE in quantities. Agents wanted on Commission bases. Apply H. SANKARA AIYAR, Kulladakurichi, Tinnevelly Dt.
T R854

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO, LTD. BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Democratic Publishing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and the Audited statement of accounts made upto 30th April, 1921.
2. To elect a Board of Directors in place of the First Directors, all of whom except the Director Ex-officio retire at this Meeting from office under article 717 of the Articles of Association. The retiring Directors are, however, eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July 1921 to 30th July 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1921.

By the Order of the Board,
PAWAR, PEERBHOY & Co.,
Managing Agents.
C10146

THE SUGAR CORPORATION OF INDI,A LIMITED.

REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 16th of August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

(1) To receive the Directors', Report and adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those retiring under Article 113.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring under Article 104.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th July, 1921, to 16th August, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
NOEL DEERR,
Manager and Secretary.
C10197

PUBLIC NOTICES.

D. S. DUTT & CO.

THE GOODWILL of the above well-established firm of Booksellers, Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Suppliers to Railways, and dealers in general goods is for sale, due to the death of the Managing Partner. Please apply to the above by letter at Gamdevi, Grant Road, Bombay.
R900

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE SANITARY SURVEYORS' CLASS will be held in Bombay during the six months from October to March every year from the year 1921, and the Examination will be held in April following:

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer,
Bombay Municipality.

Public Health Department.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1921.
C10206

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

THE TRUSTEES invite applications from QUALIFIED INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS for an appointment as Assistant Accountant in the Accounts Department of the Port Trust.

Applicants should be members of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, and should not be more than 28 years of age, and should state particulars of education, qualifications, and previous experience supported by copies of credentials.

The selected candidate will be required to enter into an agreement to serve for a period of 2 years on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem for the first year, and Rs. 750 per mensem for the second year. Thereafter the candidate, if suitable in the opinion of the Trustees, will be appointed to the permanent staff as a Deputy Accountant on a salary of Rs. 1,000—75—1,450 and previous service on agreement will count for all service privileges of the permanent staff (such as leave, Provident Fund, etc.).

The selected candidate will be required to obtain from the Trustees' Medical Officer a certificate of physical fitness for the Trustees' service.

Applications in writing will be received up to 31st August, 1921, and should be addressed to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

J. TYERS,
Chief Accountant.
Bombay, 21st July, 1921.
C10149

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year, ending the 31st March 1921.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th August 1921, to 20th August, 1921, both days inclusive

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIVAN & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the registered office of the Company on and after the 22nd August, 1921, during office hours, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's, Register on the 5th August, 1921, on production of their share certificates.
C10177

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS and GOMTIBAI, wife of Gordhandas Goculdas have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 32-34, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim of any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Naviwadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4862, Street Nos. 45,47 and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 644, Old Survey No 365 and New Survey No. 306 and containing by advertisement 259 Square Yards or thereabouts according to Collector's Bill and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of the late Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji, on the West by the said Naviwadi, on the North by the property of Kursondas Premji and on the South by the property of Manekbai widow of Morarji Hurry and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1921.

THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C10215

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. F. E. DUBASH, Architect, having retired from the Firm of Messrs. Sawe and Dubash, Architects, on and from the 1st of March, 1921, he is not responsible for any liabilities incurred by that Firm after that date.
C10219

WANTED

WANTED—Two MALE CLERKS on the permanent establishment of the J. J. Hospital on Rs. 60—4—100—3—160. Those who have passed the Matriculation Examination prior to 1919 or School Final or any other examination qualifying for Government Service should apply in their own handwriting with copies of certificates to the undersigned before the 31st of July, 1921. Preference will be given to those candidates who know typewriting and have experience of office work.

T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer,
J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

J. J. Hospital,
Bombay, 24th July, 1921.
C10207

TENDERS.

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited up to 15th August, for linking 35 miles with 50 lb. rails. Labour charges only. Full particulars on reference to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
(Construction.)
Jamnagar, 20th July, 1921.
TA 10211

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT SALE

OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORES.
Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAND MANAGER Development Directorate will sell by Public Auction at the office of the Development Directorate on THURSDAY, 28th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. precisely.

A Lease for 999 years of the above valuable site with buildings thereon the whole admeasuring 933 square yards with frontage of 93 feet to Bake House Lane and return frontage of 98 feet to Bake House Cross Lane.

Bake House Lane connects Medows Street and Forbes Street with Rampart Row and is a hundred yards distant from Esplanade Road.

The site is thus situate in the centre of closely populated Business Area and eminently suitable for erecting a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had upon application to:—

E. M. GILBERT, LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
T A C 9934

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VUSONJI CURRUMSEY DAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 4 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Chikanghar Kalyan in the Registration Sub-District of Kalyan District Thana containing by admeasurement about 5722 4/5 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement. Acre.	Gs.	Akar. Rs.	a.	p.
378	75	2	0	22½	1	12	0
384	75	5	0	17½	0	6	0
662	144	5	0	17½	0	9	3
			1	17½	2	12	0

and bounded on the North by the Morbad Road, on the South by the G. I. P. Railway on the West by the property of Govind Karson and on the East by the property of Trimbak Sadashiv Muranjan.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1921.

NAGINDAS K. KAPADIA,
For Messrs. Pandia & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C10205

PROCLAMATION FOR THE PRESENCE OF DEFENDANT.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIF SAILU DESTI PARBHANI.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 584 OF 1329 FASLI.

GANOBA ..... Plaintiff.
Tukaram ..... Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RS. 238-6-0.

To.

TUKARAM son of Sakharam Rangari, aged 45 years, occupation trading of Fatekherda Taluq Mehker District. Buldana.

WHEREAS sometimes the summons for your appearance were issued by this Court but the summons were not served owing your absence. Therefore you are hereby ordered by the proclamation to appear in this Court on 24th Shehrewar 1330 Fasle SATURDAY, 30th July, 1921, at 11 a.m. personally or by a pleader duly authorized, otherwise the case will be decided ex parte.

Given this with my signature and the seal of the Court this day.

MUNSIF SAILU.,
C10218

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice appearing over the signature of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 22nd instant, for sale by Public Auction at the instance of Bai Hayatbai, widow of Mahamadali Ismailji, on account and at the risk of our client, Hanuman Ramprasad, of the property situate at Dadar and more particularly described in the said Notice, we are instructed by our client Mr. Hanuman Ramprasad to give notice to the public that the statement therein made that our client has been a defaulting purchaser is false. Notwithstanding repeated requests the said Bai Hayatbai failed to carry out the terms of the agreement for sale of the said property and to make out a marketable title to the said property. We are instructed to inform the public that it is the said Bai Hayatbai, who has been in default and by reason of her default the said agreement has stood cancelled and she is not in any way entitled to sell the property at the risk or on account of our client. Our client is in no way concerned with the said property or any sale thereof.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1921.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Hanuman Ramprasad.
C10196

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LUXMAN GOVIND DABHOLKAR, Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay—Elphinstone Road—has contracted to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever all that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure, situate at Mauje Mogre, Taluka South Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay, Suburban District, and bearing Survey Number 46, Falni Number 20, Area 24 gunthas, and Assessment Re. 0-12-0.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, share, trust, partnership, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
C10213

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARABSHA BOMANJI DUBASH has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the dwelling house known as Lipton Building standing thereon, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collectors New Survey No. 9550 and assessed under A Ward No. 1004, Street Nos. 23 to 33, Apollo Street and bounded on the North by a covered passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassum Morad, on the South partly by the property of Jamshedji Dinshaw Engineer and partly by a sweepers passage, on the East by an open space and beyond that by the property of John Roberts and Company and on or towards the West by the Apollo Street.

Dated this 21th day of July, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10216

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KULSAMBAI, widow of Khanmahomedbhai Bhanji Meghji, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

GOOLAMHOOSEIN BUNDEALLI SOMJI and HUSEINALLI KASAMBHAI MAHOMEDBHAI MITHABHAI, the Executors and Trustees of the said Kulsambai, widow of Khanmahomedbhai Bhanji Meghji, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Sandhurst Road and Chaupati, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MANDAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C10123

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3 of 1921.

The Porcupine Foundry Co. Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its registered office at Calcutta and a branch office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay carrying on business in Bombay, by their Manager and constituted attorney Ernest Montagu Hughman. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

The French Motor Schooner "Stasia" her tackle apparel and furniture lying at present in Bombay Harbour. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS a cause for necessaries was instituted in the said Court on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the French Motor Schooner "STASIA" abovenamed her tackle apparel and furniture and the claim was decreed on 18th July, 1921, in the sum of Rs. 12,692-1-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the date of the institution of the said suit (1st June 1921) till judgment and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and costs of the suit but not including the amount expended by the said Plaintiffs for preserving the ship and feeding and maintaining the crew, which amounts to Rs. 1,774-8-0, apart from such further sums as may be expended in future for preserving the said attachment, all which amounts the plaintiffs claim to be paid in priority to all other claims.

And whereas by a warrant of arrest dated the 3rd day of June, 1921, the said French Motor Schooner "Stasia" her tackle apparel and furniture was arrested and whereas under the said order a Citation dated 1st July, 1921, was issued and published in the "Times of India", the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Jame-Jamshed" and the "Bombay Samachar" on the 2nd day of July, 1921, calling upon all persons who had or claimed to have any right, title or interest in the said Schooner "Stasia" as aforesaid to enter within six days from the service thereof (exclusive of the day of such service) in the Registry of this Hon. Court an appearance in the said cause and warning the said persons that in default of their entering an appearance as aforesaid one of the Judges of the said Court would proceed to determine the said cause or make such order therein as to him should seem fit.

And whereas, by a Judge's order, passed in the above suit on the 30th day of June, 1921, after perusing a communication received from the Consul for France in Bombay to the effect that the abovenamed vessel had been abandoned by her owners and agreeing to an early sale, it was ordered inter alias that the said French Motor Schooner "Stasia" her tackle apparel and furniture be forthwith sold.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1921, at the hour of 1 o'clock (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale dated the 12th day of July, 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve in the ofice of the Sheriff of Bombay at the High Court, Bombay, the said French Motor Schooner "Stasia" her tackle apparel and furniture for the satisfaction of the said decree and such other claims as may have been lodged in the Sheriff's office or in the Registry of this Hon. Court in its Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The following further claims so far as the said plaintiffs are aware have been filed in the said Registry against the said Schooner Stasia:—

(1) The master of the said Schooner "Stasia" claims Rs. 8,792-14-0 as amount due to him for wages.
(2) Captain Hardcastle, agent of the Bureau Veritas in Bombay, claims Rs. 721-14-0 as amount due to him for services rendered.
(3) Messrs. Kahn & Kahn claim Rs. 18,713-10-6 for sums paid to repatriate the crew

The purchase money for the said Schooner is to be paid for at the time of sale.

The said Schooner is now lying in the stream off Mazagaon Bunder and can be inspected by prospective buyers on any day before the date of sale.

For further information application can be made to the Sheriff of Bombay, at the Sheriff's Office, High Court, or to Messrs. Craigie Blunt & Caroe at their office at Hornby Road, Fort.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
C10182 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF DRAB FORAGE CAPS AND KULAHS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 26th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Muljee Jetha Market Champa Gulley and on the open space opposite Sancha Gulley the following:

A large lot of about 32,000 Drab Forage Caps.

A large lot of Kulah (Pathan caps).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Store Depot.

The sale will begin at 3 p.m. (S.T.) punctually.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 cases Suitings Cloth 56in. by 300 and 307½ yards.
1 case Artificial Silk 38in. by 787 yards.
On account and at the risk of the concerned:—
1 case 20 pieces Cream and Navy Serge.
1 case 12 pieces Cream and Navy Serge.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
4 cases each 600 bundles Black Silk Lameta and 150 lbs. Imitation Silver Thread.
1 case Roller Skin 30 doz. by 26in. by 20in.
1 case Roller Skin 20 doz. by 25in. and 20in.
1 package 33 Nos. Silver and Nickle Pocket and Wrist Watches.
2 cases Colonial and Adam Phonographs.
7 packages containing 20 German Bicycles "All Right", Gentleman Model.
3 crates Plates of Johnson Bros.
1 case Brass Eyelets and Rings about 468 gross.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1921.

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AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES OLD MUTHIA COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 26th ins at 5 p.m.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Seth Khimji Vishram and on account and at the risk of Seth Amarsay Valji Babravala.

60 bales old Muthia cotton.

Above bales are on view at the godown of Seth Khimji Vishram at Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, Safe &c. of the National Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., official Liquidator herein Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Meadows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Armitage and Co., Ltd., all the office furniture such as large and small writing tables, office chairs, small book cases, cupboards, typewriters, clocks, office table with side drawers, benches, arm and without arm chairs, iron safe on stand etc. etc

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE GODOWNS OPPOSITE PRINCE'S DOCK CLOCK GATE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction on the premises the following six very valuable godowns in one lot.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land with six Godowns standing thereon each godown admeasuring about 3,000 square feet, situate on the Elphinstone Land estate and bounded on the East by the property of the Vendor on the West by Argyle Road, on the North by Thana Street on the South by other godowns of the Vendor and will are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors to the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DE SOUZA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos. Esq., receiver in suit No. 1537 of 1921 (Doongersey Nagif vs. Prembai, widow and others.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground standing adjoining to each other and now formed into one piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and between De Souza Street and Kumbharwada 2nd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1293 and 506, New Nos. 7044 and 6156 old Survey Nos. 908 and 912, and New Survey Nos. 2262 and 286 and in the books of Collector of Municipal assessment under B Ward No. 1772 and Street Nos. 1–2 and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said De Souza Street party by the property of Karsondas Natha and partly by the property of Ramchandra Pandurang, on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada second Cross lane, on or towards the North by the property of Jivabai, and on or towards the South by the property of Kathatay Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 26th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
'VELVET FINGERS'
WITH
MARGURITE COURTOT
THIRD WEEK
Episode 7th The House of the Thousand Veils
" 8th Aiming Straight
" 9th The Broken Necklace
THRILLS!
ROMANCE!
MYSTERY

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

Time—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE EMPRESS

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
BREAKING RECORDS NIGHTLY.
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA:
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"The Phantom Foe"
"The Phantom Foe"

IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS,
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND.
THREE FRESH EPISODES:
Episode 9th "THE TRANCE"
" 10th "THE OPERATING TABLE"
" 11th "THE TERROR"
"PAINT AND POWDER?"—Comic.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A GREAT DOUBLE BILL
A TWO-STAR ATTRACTION
A TWO-STAR ATTRACTION
A POWERFUL STORY AND A RIOTOUS COMEDY.

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The past week was a series of enthusiastic cheering, and finding that the appreciative crowds have been clamouring for more of this wonderful Indian Production, the Management have repeated their huge two-fold Programme this week.

The Programme will also be supplemented by Four Parts of the Serial running at present (Episodes 9 and 10).

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 23-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 23rd 1919.		June 1st to 23rd 1920.	
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	2 19	51 57	38	13	28	24
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	1 87	50 90	39	53	30	23
Esplanade (Gok. Te Hospital	1 67	46 00	38	52	29	85
Byculla (J. J. Hpl	1 93	47 23	42	90	31	67
Kemp & Co. (C. H	..	..	..		..	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th July 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Lahore reports a light fall of 0.10in of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and at Lahore and Ambala day temperature is lower than usual. Night temperature is considerably above normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—No rain has fallen. Skies are lightly clouded and in the east of the division humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi and Bikaner report 0.07in and 0.80in of rain respectively. Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual in south Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Jodhpur and Kotah

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Kathiawar and locally in south Gujarat; Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Surat report 0.64in, 0.40in, 1.75in, 0.12in and 0.31in respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Deesa and in Central India West day temperature is considerably higher than usual

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.66in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is slightly above normal in the east of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao report 1.00in, 0.75in and 0.10in of rain respectively Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally; Poona, Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad reporting 1.67in, 1.35in 1.15in and 1.03in respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been less active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and Kathiawar and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, in south Gujarat, lower Sind and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in southeast Madras, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.18in at Cochin, 1.26in at Mangalore, 1.75in at Rajkot, 1.67in at Poona, 1.35in at Belgaum, 1.15in at Nizamabad and 1.03in at Hyderabad. Day temperature is higher than usual in and about south United Provinces, north Central Provinces, south Rajputana and Central India West. The sea remains moderate or rough on the west coast and the unsettled weather conditions about north Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar are slowly disappearing.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat and Kathiawar with a few falls in Madras, the Central Provinces, Sind and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th July 1921.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Bombay and the south of the Peninsula, but has been less active elsewhere. The depression in the north of the Bay has developed slightly. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the east and north Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province and east Baluchistan

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point two inches; Tavoy three; Moulmein, Diamond Island Monywa one and a half; Kyaupyu, Mandalay one; Maymyo, Silchar two; Murree a half; Cherat three quarters; Udaipur two; Mercara eight and Ootacamund two.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 24th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29,527
Temperature of Air	degrees	79.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76.9
Dew Point	,,	76.2
Relative humidity of Air ...	,,	0.911
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. .. cloudy—10,		10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	,,	81 3
Minimum do do	,,	76 6
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	278
Fall of Rain	inches	1.43
Total fall during month	,,	30.25
do. year	,,	57.04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25ht		0.35

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY
HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sunday	1st Mar.	m9 20	26 10
		8 58a	26 6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Sunday.	1st Mar.	m2 24	16 6
		3 18a	19 9

His Excellency the Governor of Punjab left for Lahore on Sunday afternoon and stopped at Dharampore *en route* where he inaugurated the Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal dispensary and the Punjab special block for the European patients at the King Edward Sanatorium.

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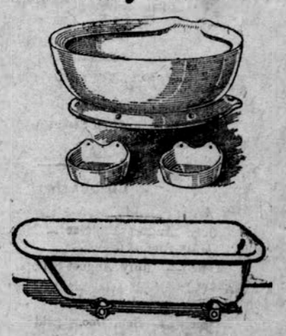

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CLUBWALLA & CO

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 22nd July 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid Americans Spot Quiet		8 73
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		16 50
	Oct.	12 75
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.	13 16
	March	13 44
(As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)		
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	12 29
" " "	Jan.	12 66

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8.51
Aug.	8 61
Sept.	—
Oct.	8.76
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.87
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	8.99
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	8 44
August	8 52
September	8 61
October	8 70
November	8 75
December	8 80
January	8 82
February	8 86
March	8 90
April	8 92
May	8 94
June	8 96

Tone :—Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 22nd July, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.50
" " Fine	5.75
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.10
" " " Fully Good	6.60
" " " Fine	6.85
" M.G. Broach, Good	7.65
" " Fully Good	7.90
" " Fine	8.15
" Scinde, Good	4.88
" " " Fully Good	5.38
" " Fine	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 22nd July, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	15.05
Aug.	15.05
Sept.	15 10
Oct.	15.10
Nov.	15.10
Dec.	15 10
Jan.	15.10

Manchester Market :—there have been miscell a cous sales of cloth.

Yarn :—Quiete.

EXCHANGE.

New York, 23rd June, 1921.

Demand Bills	357 75

London, 23rd July, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 18
In Germany	276 00
in Italy	81 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 41
Christiana	28 85
Amsterdam	11 44
Switzerland	21 83
Belgium	47 33
Petrograd	Not Quoted
Athens	65 00

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 23rd July, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Sept. Sellers	—23/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept Sellers	—24/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	24/3

TONE:—Quieter—holders show more willingness to sell.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 23rd July, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 1/2
" " " 6 "	6

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	£70 1/4
" Best English Selected	£70
TIN BLOCK	£159 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July August Buyers	£24
July August paid	24 1/8
Tone :— July August Sellers	24 1/4
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net July August Buyers	—38/0
" months Sep.-Dec. paid	38 3/8
" Tone :—Quiet fully steady.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPOR.

London, Saturday, 23rd July, 1921

Total in Sight	11,003.000
Egyptian Visible Supply	368,000
East Indian	133,000
American	4,199,000
Other	328,000
Total Sales	48,000
East Indian Sales	2100
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	—
" " Forwarded	61,000
" " Actual Export	800
" " Imports	3,700
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	96,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	130,000

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 25.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 346 and gradually declined to Rs. 342. It then again touched Rs. 343 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 342. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 341 and after going down to Rs. 340 closed at Rs. 341½.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady on Saturday last with a moderate demand from Japan Shippers. About 4000 bales are reported to have changed hands. Receipts of cotton continue to be fairly large, and the total stock on all hands is estimated at about 12 lakhs of bales, which is considered very large at this time of year. We would, therefore, advise our friends to sell their ready stock at current rates.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 25th July 1921

F. G. M. G. Broach	July August,	..	341 1/2
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	July,	..	—
" "	September	..	292
Fine Oomra's	July,	..	—
" "	Septembdr,	340	1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th July 1921.

F. G. Broach	July August,	343
Fully Good Bengal	July,	297
Fully Good Bengal	September	295
Fine Oomra's	July,	341
" "	September,	342

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 25th July, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
	Punjab	312	297	280	..
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	351	341	321	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	381	371	351	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	366	356	336	.. ..
M.G. Broach		355	345	330	..
Southerns 7		373	363	348	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd July, 1921.

Cotton	7,182	Bales.
Wheat	19,554	Cwts
Linseed	7,528	"
Rapeseed	1547	"
Gingellyseed	409	"
Popyseed	695	"
Groundnuts	2288	"
Castorseed	526	"
Rice	82,904	"
Myraboliams	3007	"
Cottonseed	10775	"
Mowraseed	Nill	"
Gram	1996	"
Jawar	392	"
Masur	873	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	885	"
Coal	1,600	Ton.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 25.

Bars Gold Rs. 32-15-6.
Bars Silver Ready Rs. 103-10-0

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 1/3 11/32.
D. D. on Paris 290.
3 M/st D. A. 320.
T. T. on Japan 211.
London Silver ready 38
London Silver Forward D. 37-6.
American Cross rate 3.59.
Paris Cross rate 46.20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
5 per cent. War Loan 85.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 100/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market opened strong and after several heavy fluctuations, closed steady. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3000, By. Cotton 1421, By. Dyeing 1980, Century 1322/8, Cent. India 4920, Colaba Land 3140, Coola 3050, Crescent 820, Currimbhoy 2090, Edw. Sassoon 650, Fazulbhoy 1765 Ind. Malwa 825, Kastoorchand 1590, Kohinoor 3900, Mathuradas 1250, M. Petit 5200, Morarji 7200, New Great 1242/8, Pabani 1070, Pearls 1515, Phoenix 1540, Premier 240, Sholapur 18000, Swan 1400, Standard 2750, Swadeshi 5265 and Tata Mill 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 960, B. Burma 550, B. Burma N. I. 172 pr., B. Tramway 133/12, Bundi Cement 55, Ind. Cement 415, Katni Ord 325, Katni Defd 1460, Tata Iron Ord 115, Tata Iron Defd 682/8, Tata New Ord 100, Tata Iron N. Defd 590, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 100, and Scindia Steam 11.

PROTEST AGAINST DR. GOUR'S BILL.

A meeting of the Sanskrit Shastris of Bombay was held on the 21st instant in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Anandatirth Shastra Prasarini Sabha, under the presidentship of Mahomahopadhyaya Shivadatta Shastri of the Oriental College, Lahore, when Dr. Gour's bill was discussed. Many prominent Shastris took part in the discussion. And the following resolution was passed.

"That this meeting of the Sanskrit Shastris of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Ananda Tirtha Shastra Prasarini Sagha emphatically protests against the bill of intercaste marriages brought before the Legislative Assembly by Dr. Gour and records its opinion that if the bill be made a law, it would most rudely hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu community to which the idea that marriage is a social contract and not a sacrament is most repugnant."

THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With his characteristic candour and courage, Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir has told us and the liquor shop-keepers, that

(1) "The liquor business is both bad and dishonest";

(2) That the majority of high minded English Civilians are certainly in favour of the abolition of this trade";

(3) That he has always advised his colleagues to leave off this trade;

(4) And that he has exhorted the Foreign Liquor Dealers to overcome their difficulty by co-operating with the Sheikhs and the officials.

This is the honest opinion and candid advice of an officer of over thirty years experience; and it clearly indicates, that if the Hon. Mr. Mehta takes up the question of the abolition of liquor traffic, he won't be obstructed by the "high-minded English Officials" as Mr. Rustom affirms.

As regards Toddy, Mr. Rustom says, that it is "almost a staple food with people, wherever date-trees grow in abundance"; and that he would not dream of opposing that trade "in which neither the morality nor the purse of the Ryots is touched to any undesirable extent." What should we understand by this statement?

(1) Is not toddy intoxicating?

(2) Does it not lead to serious altercations in families and even in castes?

(3) Does it not affect the equanimity of mind?

(4) Does it not touch the purse of the people?

(5) Don't villagers throw away their hard earned money in toddy drinking?

(6) Is toddy a staple food? Or does it create artificial appetite, and need actual food on top of it?

(7) Nira, the juice extracted from date trees at day break, is harmless, and may satisfy thirst and hunger. But as the sun rises, fermentation sets in, and the innocent Nira turns alcholic!

The writer has seen Mr. Gilder of the Temperance Society; and he too confirms the views mentioned above. Will my kind and candid friend, Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir enlighten us on this subject of toddy traffic? Meanwhile, will the liquor dealers listen to the advice of their veteran officer, that their *"Trade is both bad and dishonest"*?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CONCERNING PICKETING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not sure whether for a retired Government official it is quite the proper thing to take any active part in controversial matters, more especially when the matter is naught else than a subject appertaining to a Department of which I was for many years an active member; but when I attended Gandhiji's meeting I thought I was doing both Government and the liquor shop-keepers a service by saying publicly what I thought about the trade. If there said that picketing was a good thing if carried on by responsible persons and not by an inferior class of hired men. I referred to nothing going on in Bombay or in other parts of the Bombay Presidency save one as I know nothing about picketing in them; but I do make bold to say that in the Lunbergon Petha of the Thana District the system is certainly not carried out in a scrupulous manner, and if the President of the Thana Local Board seems to think that picketing is being carried on correct lines let me assure him that this is far from the case. I say so because I am and have been intimately connected with that Petha and know about every one's doings and take considerable interest in the well-being of the people. Now, even the President of the Thana Local Board can hardly suggest that Mr. Campbell, the Collector is a bureaucrat. For he is all in all with the people; he is more of a missionary than an official; and he is the least likely of all officials to interfere in any matter so long as he felt sure things were going on quite alright; but I daresay he knows as I do that picketing in the Lunbergaon Petha is not being carried on as scrupulously as it should be done. If therefore the methods in question are not promptly changed there is every probability of Non-cooperators losing the sympathy of those even who like myself are no lovers of the trade.

I have not heard Gandhiji's arguments regarding the Toddy business. But I may assure him that if he attempts to check it, he will fail most hopelessly, as I feel that his best admirers could not follow him in a matter which their own judgment would pronounce fraught with ruin and disaster to the multitude.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR.

23.7.21.

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN THE ISLAND OF TROMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In justice to the Bombay Development Department you will please insert the following correction. In your Editorial on "Land Acquisition or Legalised Robbery?" appearing in your Dak Edition of to-day's date you state that "Since the Beginning of 1920 the Government of Bombay have conlscated for so-called public purposes no less than 9,000 acres". The fact is that this 9000 acres of land has not yet been actually acquired, but has been gazetted since January 1920 to be required for the development for the City and Port of Bombay and the suburbs. Notices for the acquisition of land have already been served to the owners of land at Devnar Borla, Anik and Mankhurd and I hear that the Khote of Devnar, Mr. A. S. Narielwala has also received a notice to furnish statement for his whole village of Devnar which is I think to be acquired for the Development scheme.—Yours, etc.

R. J. TROMBAYWALLA.

Trombay, July 20.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Economic Problem placed before your readers, in your to-day's issue, by some Political Economist in Taj Mahal Hotel, I wish to point out some fallacious arguments inserted therein either intentionally or ignorantly. They are as follows:—

(i). The writer says "It would have been more correct to have said 'we send out of India exports to the value of 60 crores every year for which we receive cotton goods in return'. Here he seems to be under the impression that the imports and exports of a nation are equal and must always balance each other. Really speaking this is not so. The exports and imports are and can be equal only when two nations are economically of the same strength. When one of them more industrious and hence prosperous than the other its exports exceed its imports. On the contrary when it is idle, poor and dependent its imports exceed its exports. The value of the excess of the one over the other is made good by paying the same in gold.

(ii). If we are going to prevent the import of cotton goods what other imports are we going to have in their stead?

and (iii) If we are not to have the substitutes in imports in cotton goods what exports are we going to stop and what exporting merchants are to be the sufferers for that?

The answer to (ii) and (iii) is that Irst it is not binding upon us that we must import goods to a particular value and secondly we are at liberty to send out any amount of goods that have a demand in foreign markets. If by not importing Cotton goods we shall have more exports than imports we shall absorb more gold as the value of the excess. Whether we shall receive this gold or paper in its stead is a separate question

Again taking for granted that foreigners will stop receiving our exports to the extent of our imports in the form of cotton goods, we shall have an opportunity of converting the raw material which we export at present in to commodities that we import at present and the present exporters will divert their attention to this new line of economic development.—Yours, etc.

V. P. D.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appeared a letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 22nd July from one "Political Economist" who has raised an Economic problem for Mahatmaji. I had never seen such a strange perversion of Economic theory by one who styles himself to be an economist. Before commenting on his contenions I think it would not be out of place to bear in mind the most elementary principle of foreign trade:—

At the end of every year trade accounts are settled between two countries. If one country has imported goods to the value of goods that she has exported the accounts are self-adjusted. But supposing one country has imported goods of a lesser value than her exports that is to say that it has a trade balance in her favour then the debtor country has to pay the creditor country in actual bullion. *Actual bullion* has to be shifted to settle the accounts where they are not settled by export or import of goods.

Bearing this simple fact in mind now let us assume the position that he has given to Mahatma Gandhiji in his own words "we send out of India every year exports to the value of 60 crores (more or less) for which we receive cotton goods in return". The position in clear terms put briefly is this:—

India has exported goods to, say, England to the value of 60 crores. So England has a debt of 60 crores to pay to India. Now upto the present moment India used to settle her accounts by importing cotton goods to the value of 60 crores. But now India has managed to do away with the necessity of importing foreign cloth and hence she does not want to settle her accounts with England in the manner in which she did upto now. What the "Political Economist" says is this that either India must substitute some other *article* for cloth or she must stop exporting 60 crores of goods. This amounts to arguing that trade accounts between two countries have to be settled *only* by tranfer of goods. But he overlooks the fact that in case exports and imports of goods do not equal each other between two countries the debtor country has to pay off her debt to the creditor country in actual bullion (silver or gold).

So if India does not import 60 crores worth cotton goods to adjust her accounts with England she has a right to demand of the latter to pay her debt in actual bullion without there being any need for India to stop exporting her goods worth 60 crores at all.

I hope this will clear the difficulties of the "Political Economist" (?) Kindly excuse me for the trouble which I would have avoided had it not been for the hazard in allowing such statements to pass unchallenged.—Yours, etc.

RATILAL B. MEHTA.

A CHILD'S ORNAMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At 12 noon yesterday two well dressed thieves came on the second floor of Khandke's Building No. 2 and beckoned out of her room a young girl of 6 years of age, daughter of one Mr. Ponnusamy Pillay. The girl on coming out was seized and a gold ornament was forcibly removed from her neck. The girl's shrieks brought a number of neighbours and one Mr. Sankalker chased the thieves a long distance and apprehended them. People fond of decking their children with ornaments should take note.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. AROORKAR.

Dadar, July 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.

S S Coconada, Cooke, Busreh.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Urlana, Bishop, Calcutta.
S S Naderi Jones, Calcutta.
S S Bolto nAbbey, Semple, nutte dam.
S S City of Newcastle Perrington Liverpool.
S S Konnon Maru, Ikida, Dairen

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Warturm for Liverpool

S S Coconada :—The B I S N Company's steamer Coconada, 2162 tons, Captain G T Cooke arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Urlana :—The B I S N Company's steamer Urlana, 3384 tons, Captain W. T. Bishop arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo

S S Bolton Agbey :—The steamer Bolton Abbey, 3743 tons, Captain C. Semple, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S City of Newcastle :—The City Line steamer City of Newcastle, 4462 tons, Captain T. Perrington arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naderi :—The T. M. Company's steamer Naderi, 2382 tons, Captain H. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Bandra :—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

July 25.5

S S Massilia for Liverpool :—223 bales cotton waste, 27 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save; 105 cwt niger seed, 152 cwt poppy seed, 112 cwt. rape seed, Dayal Pursnottam; 210 cwts niger seed, 700 cwts. fennel seed, Jivraj Dayal; 6006 cwts. myrabolams, 3003 cwts crushed myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 38 bales wool, 11 bales wool, B. Baldevdas, 240 bales wool, B. Baldevdas, 240 bales wool, V. Umarsee, 385 bales wool, S Coondanmal, 100 bales wool C. Ramsarap, 65 bales wool, A A H Sayab.

S S Massilia for Glasgow :—800 cwts crushed myrabolam, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 66 bundles shooks, 10 cwts. iron hoops, S. S. Miranda; 317 cwts. wooden stares, 72 cwts. iron hoops 109 cwts wooden tops, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool :—2 bales cotton carpets and duplies, King, King and Co.; 10 bales wool, E H A Nurani, 78 bales cotton waste, 27 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save, 75 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co.

S S Morea for London :—656 cwts casein flour, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 2 cases tortoise shell, R Dhanji and Co.;

S S Calidonia for London :—10 bales cow hides, W I Tanneries Ltd 101 cwts myrabolams A Govindji and Co.; 250 cwts raisins, U Manilal and Co. 15 hogsheads chutney, F. Nowroji.

S S Warturm for Hamburg :—220 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.; 37 cases mica, P D A Developments and Co.; 360 bales cotton, N V Desai; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 5006 cwts myrabolams, P. Mathuradas K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, A H Rayani and Co.

S S Tevere for Triest :—1200 bales cotton, and Co.

S S Tevere for Venice :—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa :—20 cwts sandlewood chips, N. Mooljee and Co; 450 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Ischia for Barcelona :—100 bales cotton, Wardhman Bros.

S S Hugte for New York :—10 nungs empty cylinders J S Pimenta; 299 cwt dry ginger, E Nouroji and Co.; 162 cwt. atubanum, E. Nouroji and Co.; 25 hundles lamp skins, E Isaiahop; 5 tons coal King King and Co.

S S Ataka Maru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.; 1500 bales cotton, Tayo M. Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe :—100 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai :—350 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong :—150 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 93 cwts. kadukatki, E S A Kyum; 4 cwts. fish maws, 18 cwts shark fins, C. Nathoo.

S S Nagpore for Haiphong :—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Whahyit for Hongkong :—2 cases asofochda coarn, 30 cwts gum googal, 150 cwts gum ollibanum, E S A Kyum, 7 cases ivory waste, A B Gandhi.

IMPORT

July 25.

S S Tevere from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co. :—162 bales paper, 117 cases glassing, 6 barrels cement, 20 cases silk yarn, 2100 bags almond, 50 Pkgs tobacco, 21 cases tallow, 50 bags gum Arabic.

S S Warturm from Durban. Agents Killick Nixon and Co. :—6336 tons coal.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

POONA LADIES' DEMAND.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 24.

A public meeting of ladies was held at St. Helenas School yesterday at which a large number of European and Indian ladies were present for the purpose of supporting the resolution to be moved in the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on the grant of franchise to woman.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Lord Bishop of Bombay, presided and in the course of a speech dealing with the objects of the meeting said they wished to show publicly that they approved of the resolution to be moved in the Council by Rao Saheb Harilal Desai asking that sex disqualification should be removed. Women of India did not want to be left out of anything at a time when India was entering on its new era. They were not asking for very much. All they required was votes for the women graduates, for women who owned property, and for women who paid taxes. Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Pradhan and Mrs. Devdhar the last named of whom read the Begum of Cambay's speech were next speakers and these were followed by Miss Amfry, Miss Susie Sorabji and Mrs. Cousins, Secretary of the Women's Association of Madras. All the speakers vehemently protested against the denial of franchise to women who were placed on a level with imbeciles and idiots and were not permitted to exercise their right to elect men who made laws. Women were required to support Rao Saheb Desai's resolution that sex disqualification for registration on Bombay electoral rolls be removed in respect of women generally which was put to the meeting and unanimously passed.

In view of the rain at M[illegible]er, Parkin has been called to Old [illegible].

The light cruiser, Sou[illegible], the new flagship of the East In[illegible]dron will leave Simonstown on Au[illegible] is due at Colombo at the End [illegible]

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5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

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Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free, FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(6)

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The wonderful book 'the Heavens Unveiled' enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Re. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
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(Hon. E. I. MEREDITH).

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KARACHI SWEEPERS' GRIEVANCES.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF MONEY BY SUB-INSPECTORS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 24.

At a public meeting at the Khalkdina Hall to invite public attention to the grievances of the municipal sweepers and urge for redress, it was said that their (sweepers) sub-inspectors exported from them *mithai*, a substantial sum of money on their first appointment, and thereafter *dasturi*, a small monthly sum of about a couple of rupees. The first sort of an exaction was levied from them even on reinstatement after dismissal. Besides these the sub-inspectors were said to extort from them small sums from time to time on some pretext or other.

A Bhangi said that on his first being engaged he was obliged to pay the sub-inspector Rs. 17 which he borrowed from a Pathan at an interest of 25 per cent per month which he had not yet been able to pay out.

Another old man said that he had been dismissed from the service after a period of 35 years and was now starving and would be glad if anybody killed him or would himself be obliged to commit suicide. Meeting requested the president to call a special meeting of the Municipality.

A Press Communique informs that in addition to the exemption under the Indian Arms Rules allowed as a class to the Zemindars in the U.P., who pay annual land revenue of not less than Rs. 20,000, the Government of India has now authorised the local Government to grant exemption also to those Zemindars who would have paid land revenue of not less than Rs. 20,000 if they were not in whole or in part revenue free.(A.P.).

SPORTING NEWS.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY BARNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

A New York message states that the American Golf Championship has been won by Barnes (America) with 289. Barnes in the final round played super-golf doing the first nine holes in 34. Hagen and Macleod tied for the second place with 298. Duncan took 305. At the halfway stage, Duncan was sharing the fourth place with 150 and was then six strokes behind Barnes who was leading.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

ACCIDENT TO A CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 25.

A message from Toronto states that Milne, one of Canada's Davis Cup representatives has broken two bones in his right hand and is unable to play. This leaves Canada with only three out of the originally selected seven to meet the Australians.

In the first round Hawkes (Australia) beat Bennet (Canada) 8/6, 6/4, 7/5.

RHODES ISLAND TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 25.

Rhode.—A Island message states that in the final of the local championship Vincent Richards, formerly the Boy Champion of America, beat Tilden 6/2, 2/6, 6/0.

INTER-NATIONAL' VARSITY ATHLETIC MEET.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Cambridge.—(Mass.) Harvard and Yale beat Oxford and Cambridge to-day in the inter National Varsity Athletic Meeting by 8 events to 2. Americans won the 100 yards, throwing the hammer, hurdles, putting the shot, high jump, two miles, half-mile and long-jump, while Englishmen won the quarter-mile and the mile. Gourdin, Harvard's Negro Star sprinter, won a neck and neck race in the 100 yards in 10 4/5 seconds. Gourdin also won the long-jump, clearing 26 feet 3 inches, which constitutes a new World's Record.

SUBALTERNS POLO TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

In the Final of the Subalterns' Polo Cup Tournament at Ranelagh to-day the 1st Life guards beat 12th Lancers by 7 goals to 2.

MOTOR-CYCLE GRAND PRIX.

WON BY GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 25.

Le Mans.—The Motorcycle Grand Prix was run to-day over a course of 189 miles and resulted in a victory for Great Britain. Bennet on a Sunbeam won the race covering the course in 3 hours 13 minutes 27 seconds. British Machines also finished second, third and fourth.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Despite the improved form of the Brigade Staff they were no match last night for the K. S. L. I. who beat them very easily by six goals to nil. The Shropshires gave an excellent exhibition of football notwithstanding the slippery nature of the ground. The halves and forwards combined well while the goalkeeper and backs were very sound in defence.

Result:—K. S. L. I.:—Six Goals Brigade Staff:—Nil.

ENGLAND VERSUS SCOTLAND.

The ground on the Oval was much too soft for good play yet the match between "England" and "Scotland" was always interesting, and often exceedingly amusing. England had the better of the first half, and scored two goals, but on resuming Scotland very quickly equalised. Then came a tug-of-war, and Scotland took the lead. England equalised. Then Scotland again went to the front, but a last dying effort by England again brought the scores level.

Result:—England:—Four Goals. Scotland:—Four Goals.

BULSAR-SURAT R'Y. LINE REPAIRED

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH RUNNING.

The General Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway writes:—

The breaches between Bulsar and Surat have been repaired and trains are now running as usual.

SHOULD USEFUL CLOTH BE BURNT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day Mahatmaji accompanied by Maulana Mohamed Ali and Baben Sarojini Naidu delivered several lectures at Poona, each appealing that the Swadeshi ones. To-day again in your paper Bideshi clothes should be replaced by I read the same thing—that all the foreign clothes including the presents should either be destroyed or sent somewhere outside India. I have not been able to follow the argument, and and many of my brethren in the same boat with me. And I believe our Great Miracle worker does not want us to follow him blindly. We have no enmity with the foreign cloth and none whatever with the English race. We want to do our country good, by using our money in Swadeshi cloth or give the money to our own country that we used to send abroad, without bearing any ill-will against those who also like us tried and were successful in carrying out trade with our country. We do not hate the English nation, but we hate to be ruled by anybody, as freedom is everybody's birth right. I have sworn that in future I shall not buy English cloth, but why destroy those I have already got, does not appeal to any reasonable man. The English trade will not suffer a bit by such a waste, and we certainly will by wasting our money that we so badly need to day. The only way of boycotting English cloth, that would really be felt by Manchester would be, to cancel all orders and not issue any henceforth, and make the best use of those clothes we have already bought.

I was shocked to read Mahatmaji's suggestion to destroy the presents. Presents are one's only possession that bring back to memory the moments connected with our dear friends and relations, whom perhaps we shall never see again. When we remember our dear one through their presents and shed a few tears, we celebrate their "Shradha." Even if *simply to please our leaders*, we could destroy our foreign clothes, we certainly couldn't include the presents. It would be some sense in doing so, if we knew that our action would do material good to the country. Why! this would be a trifling sacrifice, where our body is at the disposal of our beloved country.—Yours, etc.

INDRA SEN VARMA.

Poona, July 22.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is going to be a house to house Collection of Foreign Cloth a part of which will be sent to Smyrna and the rest will be burnt.

I think instead of burning the clothes which will be a complete waste it would be better to utilise that part of the clothes for making Swadeshi paper. Some Swadeshi paper mill should buy the clothes (money for which can be utilised for National fund), and then make pulp out of and thus instead of complete waste the clothes will also be got rid off and some thing useful purely Swadeshi made out of it and also funds realised.—Yours, etc.

"IDEA."

Hyderabad (Sind) July 22.

APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Undefended non-cooperators and Khilafat workers who are being prosecuted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for making speeches on the sole evidence of the police are men of letters and un-used to hard manual labour. To make them grind gram or do some other hard work is to injure their health and bring them to an early grave. It is inconsistent with civilization and humanity. I therefore appeal to our humane and kind-hearted Viceroy to exempt all such prisoners from hard labour, and house not in vain.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College, July 23.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

HIS ADVICE TO INDIANS IN PARIS.

(From a correspondent.)

PARIS, July 7.

A tea party was arranged on the 29th June by Indian residents in Paris in honour of Dr. Tagore, who was there on his way back to India, after his brief sojourn in America and Europe.

After the singing of the national song *Bande Mataram*, Mr. M. B. Godrej, the President of "*L'Association Sociale et Commerciale Hindoue*", introduced Dr. Tagore to the audience in a neat little speech. Dr. Tagore advised the audience to be on their guard in their appreciation of his work, and said that if they had any admiration for his works, they should approach them not through English translations but original Bengalee, and should independently judge their worth and give them the right place in their admiration, without taking into considerat on the prejudgment of western critics who were

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

STABLES FOR VICTORIA HORSES.

SUBJECT REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Fifteen minutes had to be wasted for want of a quorum, while some members were in the "tea-room". The Corporation forwarded to the Stables Committee, the Municipal Commissioner's letter on the question of Victoria stables.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association complaining that the Municipal bye-laws had proved a very useful weapon in the hands of the landlords. Many of the owners of stables had filed ejectment suits against some of the owners of Victorias.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that while he had no doubt as to the truth of the facts stated in the letter that the hack victoria service is a service of public utility and that the owners of stables in the south of the Island find that it pays them better to erect residential or other accommodation and are therefore in many cases taking steps to pull down their stables, I am of opinion that it is neither necessary nor advisable to consider the suggestion made in the letter that the Corporation should undertake to provide new stables nor is it possible to comply with the request to allow the existing stables to stand when as is often the case they are in a condition which is a distinct menace to the public health. By its Resolution, the Corporation adopted the report of the Roads Committee which recommended that the President be requested to move the City Improvement Trust to set apart in Scheme No. 37 and in schemes in other parts of the City certain plots for the construction of garages and horse stables. In the Committee's report it was pointed out that I did not agree with this proposal. Further enquiries which I have made on the subject lead me to reaffirm the opinion I then expressed that the use of private conveyances and particularly horse conveyances within the heart of the City must be expected to die out in the near future. The experience of all large modern cities is that horse vehicles cannot compete with mechanical transport and I have no doubt that experience will be repeated in Bombay. The question is purely an economic one. A motor requires less space to store than a horse and carriage and certainly less space than a hack victoria and the two horses which are its ordinary complement and it can be stored in the outskirts of the City where land is comparatively cheap. This is not possible in the case of hack victorias plying for hire in the south and central parts of Bombay, as if they had to be driven more than three miles to and from their beats the animals would not remain in a condition to ply for hire for sufficient distances for the service to be remunerative.

STABLES NOT A PAYING CONCERN.

A large number of hack victorias are at present stabled in the neighbourhood of Bellasis Road under conditions which are a serious menace to the public health. Though the rents charged are heavy they are not remunerative to landlords and as a result of the question being discussed in the Corporation I received an offer from one landlord from that neighbourhood to dispose of his property to the Corporation for the erection of Municipal hack victoria stables. The price suggested for the land was Rs. 150 per square yard and though this was no doubt excessive it is equally certain that adequate land suitable for the purpose could not be obtained in any locality to the south of Bellasis Road at a rate less than Rs. 50 per square yard. Rent amounting to as much as Rs. 50 per mensem are to my knowledge being paid in many places south of Bellasis Road for newly constructed stables for garages and the economic rent for horse and carriage in those localities would probably be considerably higher especially as the landlord would be responsible for the removal of the stable sweepings.

The rent present paid per unit (i.e., one victoria and 2 horses) for accommodation is ordinarily more than Rs. 13 per mensem to the owners would. I understand, be willing to pay as much as Rs. 15 per unit for convenient and up accommodation. Private enterprise provided a limited of such accommodation ically these rates in the of Sankli Street; but the a distance and any scheme to meet the needs of the trade would have to provide only for horses and the drivers also.

NOT POSSIBLE.

the Corporation's own used or very inadequate would obviously be improper to devote its schemes. If the hack overcome the economic have pointed out, it omic reasons and it spend public money to not capable of competing transport.

the City it would no acquire many of the stables; but it would be to re-erect such and their re-erection of the City could only financial cost and risk had better be left to such agencies as partment who might question up."

ESSARY EVIL."

ed that the letter be referred to the consideration and were many worse that horse stables put up and they must have these victoria stables in the heart of the city for the public convenience.

Dr. Jehangir Curtesji seconded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said there were more urgent schemes at present than that of housing horses. For want of funds Municipal servants had not been properly housed and he hoped the Corporation would not spend funds in housing horses before providing houses for its servants.

The Commissioner said he had never said that it was not possible to have (stables built on sanitary principles in the midst of the town. What he had said was that it would not pay the Corporation or anybody else to build such stables in the city as it was not an economically sound proposition.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

SATISFACTORY SITUATION.

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER

The Municipal Commissioner made the following statement in regard to the position of the city's supply of water. It was received with cheers by the Corporators:—

I am pleased to be able to inform the Corporation that the heavy rainfall of the past week has had the most beneficial results on our water reserves. Between Saturday, 16th and Monday 25th there was continuous rain at the Valvette Lakes culminating in a fall of over 12 inches in the 24 hours upto Sunday morning with the result that the water level in eight days has risen by 11 (eleven) feet in Vehar and by 20 feet in Tulsi. The level in Vehar is now higher by 8 feet than it was at any time last year and it only requires 16 feet more to make it overflow. It has not done so since 1910. Powai Lake is overflowing and Tulsi requires only 8 feet more to do so.

As I announced at the Standing Committee meeting on Wednesday, 20th last the rain-fall at Tansa Lake upto then was very disappointing and the level of the water was considerably lower than at the out break of the monsoon. On 21st, however, heavy rain began at Tansa and falls of 5½ inches and 9½ inches were recorded on 23rd and 24th respectively with the result that all anxiety as to Tansa has vanished and as it had only four feet to rise this morning it will probably begin to overflow before the end of the week.

On the whole it may be said with confidence and grateful thanks to Providence that the water situation during the coming fair season will be easier than it was during the past year.

The pipe line across the Ulhas Valley (i.e. between Bhiwandi and Thana) was heavily submerged by floods yesterday and some anxiety was felt as to its safety but Mr. Trivess Smith, who managed to get to Kasheli yesterday reports that though considerable damage has been done to the new work the old embankment has stood and that the floods have now subsided. The flood water has been higher this year than it has been for the past 18 years.

BOMBAY HANDLOOM WEAVERS.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

The Secretary of the Handloom Weavers' Union, Bombay, writes to us:—Since Mahatma's visit to Madanpura, there has been much enthusiasm among the weavers there. Till now they have been weaving on handlooms by using both local Mill yarn and foreign yarn. Mr. Vrijlal Raichand of Messrs. S. Gordhan and Co., has been taking keen interest in the Swadeshi movement and he has been interviewing several weavers regarding their wants and their difficulties in getting Swadeshi yarn. He also met the Secretaries of the Handloom Weavers' Union and has now offered to supply the Union with Swadeshi yarn both spun and mill-spun and to receive, in return, the cloth made out of them after paying the necessary charges for the labour. The members of the Union have agreed to this proposal and Mr. Vrijlal has supplied a bale of yarn to carry out the work.

Mahatma Gandhiji, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Ahmed Khatri have also been discussing with the Handloom weavers the question of hand made clothing in the interest of the nation.

The Weavers have started the work of preparing dhoties and saris. Weavers who are still not members of the Union would do well to join the Union and avail of the opportunity afforded by the generous offer of Mr. Vrijlal and others.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT BYCULLA.

ADDRESS ON "SWADESHI."

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, a meeting of the residents of Byculla and Mazagaon will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mahatma Gandhiji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mahomed Ali and others will address on "Swadeshi," in the Sheth Motisha's Jain Temple, Love Lane (close to Byculla Bridge). A purse will be presented on behalf of the Panchala Suthar community for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

BANK OF BOMBAY CASE.

WITHDRAWL OF CASE NOT SANCTIONED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khanna at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. again pleaded Khushru N. Hanan and M. A. Jaffer in connection with the alleged Bank of Bombay frauds and asked for the withdrawal of the charge against them as the Advocate General was of opinion that the charge should be withdrawn.

The Magistrate said he could not allow the case to be withdrawn until the Advocate General or the Public Prosecutor appeared before him and disclosed the reason for the withdrawal, as the case was an important one and had excited a great deal of public interest.

FORCED LABOUR IN MAHIKANTHA AGENCY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The administration of the Mahikantha Agency is being driven to take more and more desparate means by the heroic stand of its sturdy peasantry. The struggle began on 17th April, 1920, when one Patel Bakore Bapuji of the village Vadodara in the Bavishi Thana was beaten by a Policeman for refusing to give his cart in *Veth*. Determined at last to end the system which had enthralled him for years past he took the first train for Ahmedabad where his statement was recorded before Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. It should be noted here that before any action was taken at Ahmedabad the Patels of Vadodara and the neighbouring village of Dabhoda ceased of their own accord to submit to Veth. Within a couple of days, the Gujrat Rajkiya Mandal requested the Political Agent to hold an administrative inquiry into the matter. The Political Agent replied to say that the Policeman's complaint presented plaint against the Patel before the Bawishi Thanadar who should therefore be approached in the matter. The Mandal was much against its will driven to seek justice from the Thanadar who, strange as it would appear, tried hard to dissuade the Mandal's representative from filing the Patel's complaint. The Thanadar's attitude was ultimately explained when it was discovered that the Policeman's complaint presented on the very day of his assault was not sworn to and actually filed by the Thanadar till the Patel's complaint was lodged. The cross cases were then transferred to the court of the Assistant Political Agent at Sadara where they were withdrawn after some evidence was recorded. It was, however, made amply clear by the Patels that while they did not seek revenge against the Policeman they did not propose any more to bend their heads to the yoke of slavery. It may be added that the Thanadar's deliberate misconduct in the matter of the Policeman's complaint was brought out in the course of an informal conversation with the Political Agent, who promised to inquire into the matter. The inquiry, if at all conducted, does not appear so far to have borne any tangible fruit.

About a month after the withdrawal of these cases, the Assistant Political Agent came down to Dabhoda to "settle" the question of cart supply in consultation with the Thana Officers and the leaders of the two rebellious villages. At the miniature Darbar that was held at Dabhoda the distinguished Officer exhorted the *Matadars* of both the villages to persuade the Patels to give a regular supply of carts for strictly Official work and expatiated at some length on the ancient relations between the Government, *Matadars* and the peasantry. The Patels, however, replied with one voice that much as they desired to serve the State they simply could not undertake the supply of carts which were reduced to a meagre number. They assured him, however, that they would be prepared in deference to his personal desire to supply such carts if any, as were required for Official work of special importance during a period of one month when a final settlement was to be made. Months have since rolled on but the promised settlement is not yet in sight.

The beginning of this year has seen the policy of persuasion supplanted by that of persecution. What could not be attained by sweet words and honied promises, is now sought to be wrenched by dint of force. It was resolved in the higher quarters to crush the rebellious spirit of the two villages which dared to refuse all demands for carts since the fateful day of assault and which continued to infect the surrounding Agency villages. Fines were tried in both the villages but in vain. The first victims paid up their fines in ignorance but the later ones compelled the officials to attach their property to recover the fines. They were, however, one and all fired as they are even to day, by the single determination to break their chains at any cost.

I should pause here to relate the incidents which culminated in the appointment of a Japtidar for Dabhoda. The *Matadars* and the ryots of Dabhoda met on 14th January last to consider the desirability of reducing the rates of land revenue assessed per bigha as the income of Rs. 10,000 derived from the then existing rates very much exceeded the expenses and the revenue burden of the village which amounted in all to Rs. 7,000. The discussion resulted in a solemn agreement which was written out and signed by the *Matadars* and ryots of the village. The agreement recites at the outset the important principles that the village site belongs to the peasants actually tilling the soil, the *Matadars* are only appointed to carry on the village administration on behalf of the village and that they are generally accountable to the village for the surplus left after the Government and the other ordinary charges are paid out. The agreement then goes on to define the reduced rates to be charged from the current year. But such a free exercise of peoples' rights could not be brooked by the authorities of Sadara who insisted on the *Matadars* exacting the revenues on the old old scale. The people, however, took their stand on their plighted word and hurled defiance at the Agency which resorted by appointing a Japtidar to exact the current revenues and the past arrears. The Japtidar's establishment which used hitherto to cost less than Rs. [illegible] month now constitutes an additional burden of more than Rs. 100 on the village coffers. It can hardly be doubted that the peoples' agreement has been so summarily set at naught by the appointment of the Japtidar on account of the uncompromising attitude of the village in the matter of supplying carts.

Nor has the Japtidar been engaged on the sole task of revenue collections. The addition sale of all grazing grounds, including the beds of two tanks in the village, has been proclaimed more than once by beat of drum. It does not seem to have been brought about on the 5th instant according to the proclamation but a less determined peasantry would have been terrorised into submission by the mere bidding out of such an inhuman threat. The Japtidar has also gone out of his way to compel people seeking verbal transfers of their lands to agree in writing to supply carts in future. He should have, however, understood by this time that these forced agreements are not worth the paper on which they are written. Still another trick was resorted to for carrying out the bureaucratic will. Two old *Matadars* were supplanted by new ones on the latter undertaking a regular supply of carts from the village. Finding the job too hard for straight methods they resorted to the well known device of "divide and rule." They called together the village people and exhorted them to resume supplying carts to officers as all the evils of the appointment of the Japtidar and of the auction sale of the grazing lands were to be traced to their rebellious attitude. They further told the *Dharalas* that they would be compelled to supply the carts in the event of the Patels not doing so and indirectly advised them to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Patels in the matter. The trick as was expected signally failed of its purpose.

And now to the last stage of the struggle. The *Matadars* of Vadodara threw out a bombshell among the Patel's by issuing a notice on the 30th June last to the effect that in the event of their not agreeing to supply carts in the customary manners they should not put their ploughs to their fields without the Matadars special permission and that legal steps would be taken against them if they acted in contravention of the notice. The Patels of Dabhoda were served on the 6th instant with a similar notice by their Mamadars with two conditions, firstly, the time limit for the agreement was fixed at 7 days, and secondly all delinquents were threatened with an additional penalty of ten times the revenue amount. The Patels undaunted by these threats are pursuing their quiet course with calmness and courage. The Dabhoda Patels have reminded the Matadars in the course of their spirited reply that they are only appointed to administer the village affairs on behalf of the cultivators who are the sole owners of the lands in their possession, and that the former have no authority vested in them either of depriving the latter of their lands or of levying any penalties.

The struggle is still on. On one side are ranged the forces of oppression which are perpetrating dark deeds in pursuit of their objects. The holy forces of justice and liberty slowly and steadily gathering in strength and cohesion are ranged on the other. The issue may appear for a time clouded and uncertain but the victory is sure in the end.—Yours etc.,

I. K. YAJNIK.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mahatma Gandhi's lecture on "Boycott of Foreign Cloth," M. Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Polling Day for G Ward, Agar Bazaar, Prabhadevi, Mahim.

WEDNESDAY, July 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The Agricultural Implements Co., Ld., Annual Genl. Meeting, 6 Hummum Street, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ord. Genl. Meeting, New Queen's Road, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique L. Marquis etc., per the Karoa (and also for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa close at 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 29th.

Public Lecture by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas M.L.A. to preside on "Present Discontent: Maladies and Remedies"

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DAVER—Framji Nanabhoy Daver, eldest son of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Daver, son-in-law of late Mr. Navroji Jamsheji Dhunjibhai Wadia, died 6 p.m. yesterday. Funeral this morning at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) at his own residence, "Shirin Villa," Suitor Street, Byculla.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city was 140 on the 24th July as against 140 on the corresponding day last year Cholera, Small-pox and Plague registered no attacks and no deaths there were three deaths from Influenza.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S COUNCIL.

A meeting of the 51 members of the above Council will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Srinivasa Building, Matunga.

LALBAG CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of all the members of the F Ward District Congress Committee residing in Lalbag will be held on Wednesday the 27th instant at 8-30 p.m. at the Committee's offices near Girni Kamgar Sangh, Chinchpookly for the formal inauguration of the Lalbag Taluka Congress Committee, the election of office bearer and passing the budget.

LATE MR. J. D. BHARDA.

A meeting of the Elphinstonians will be held in the College Hall on Thursday 28th instant at 3-45 p.m. to express their regret at the untimely and lamentable death of the late Mr. J. D. Bharda, a past Elphinstonian, when a condolence resolution will be moved. All the Elphinstonians, past and present are requested to be present.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

In memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak The Deccan Merchants Association, Bombay had resolved to start one Technical library, the opening ceremony of which is to take place to-day at the hands of Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Bar-at-law at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Deccan Merchants Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road when Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, Jamnalal Bachraj and others will speak. All merchants are requested to attend.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

The Bombay Branch of the B. P. S. Federation will observe the Tilak Anniversary on Wednesday, the 27th instant, when a meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. Pickthall, B. F. Bharucha, K. Natrajan, Lala Lajpatrai and Lala Govardhandas and others will be among the principal speakers. The meeting though primarily for students is open to the public.

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BOMBAY.

"WHAT AILS INDIA."

The National Literature Publishing Company beg to announce that their second publication, "WHAT AILS INDIA" is out and copies are being sent to those who have already registered their names. Copies of the book are available for sale in all important bookstalls in Bombay or the office of the Company, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaon, Bombay, for Rupee one only.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 26, 1921.

FORCED LABOUR.

Much has recently been written about forced labour in various parts of this country. The thanks of the people of India are due to Messrs. C. F. Andrews and Stokes for drawing attention to the imperative necessity of putting an end to a system that perpetuates all the horrors of old-time slavery and serfdom without their compensating advantages The awakened political consciousness of the country demands that an immediate end should be put to this evil. Everywhere, "the masses", whose interests, we are told, time and again, are being jealously guarded by a parental Government, are resisting the evil and almost everywhere the *ma bap* Government is condoning the tyrannical methods of its myrmidons and refraining from taking effective measures to abolish the system once and for all.

The callously apathetic attitude of the Government of India is strikingly revealed in the publication of the correspondence between them and Mr. Andrews. Mr. Andrews, in his letter to the Government dated 9th May last, asked them to state in a communique their declared policy in regard to the impressment of labour and supplies in British India. The Secretary to Government in his reply refers Mr. Andrews to the question asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly and the reply given to it. Mr. Joshi asked if "forced labour and impressment of carts and other conveyances are permissible in India under any legislative enactments, central or provincial, or by any executive orders", and the reply given was that in certain named enactments the requisitioning of labour in emergencies and in exceptional circumstances is provided for. But the naïve admission is made that "the list is not perhaps exhaustive and the Government of India have not ascertained what executive orders exist in the provinces on the subject, since they consider that the matter is one in which the initiative for reforms, if necessary, should be made in the provinces." In reply to the question if Government propose to take steps to discontinue the system, the reply of the latter is evasive as well as unsatisfactory. "So far as the provinces which have Legislative Councils are concerned," we are told, "the Government of India do not propose to take the initiative in effecting reforms or changes in the laws and orders regarding compulsory labour or the provision of supplies and conveyances." They, however, have condescended "to undertake to investigate the subject in so far as it concerns the territories which have no Legislative Councils".

The solicitude for the newly-acquired "rights" of the Provincial authorities is touching indeed, but when Mr. Andrews asked for a declaration of policy, on the part of the Government of India, he did not wish the latter to override the authority of provincial Governments. What Mr. Andrews really wanted, and what every humane and right-thinking man and woman want is that the highest authorities in the land should publicly and emphatically condemn the evil system and declare that they regard forced labour of any sort as a crime against society and, therefore, a system which should not be sanctioned by the law of the land even "to meet emergencies and urgent dangers" Such a declaration the Government of India were in duty bound to make, and they cannot be said to have performed their duty by merely asking Provincial Governments which have no Legislative Councils to undertake an examination of the laws and orders bearing on the subject and to submit proposals for effecting such reforms or changes as may be considered desirable. Meanwhile, the Provincial Governments are doing nothing. And if a proof were needed of this apathy, it is furnished by the letter of Mr. Yagnik on the tyranny to which peasants in certain parts of the Mahikantha Agency are being subjected. The facts narrated by Mr. Yagnik speak for themselves. And the scandal they reveal is one that calls for immediate redress.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The utter futility and wastefulness of some of the official methods of teaching people to improve their industrial and technical knowledge is well illustrated in the history of the Agricultural College at Sabour as it was unfolded in the Behar Legislative Council last week. The college was started in 1910 and till now only 15 students have graduated from it. If the total expenditure on the college is taken into consideration, it will be seen that nearly a lakh of rupees have been expended on each student who has passed out of the college. As for the benefits the mass of the people in the province have reaped from this college, the less said the better. And how could things be otherwise looking to the nature of the staff employed and the methods of teaching adopted in the institution? A member of the "Sub jantawala" Indian Civil Service is at the head of the Agricultural Department, while, with the exception of one post held by a Beharee, all the higher posts in the Department are held by Europeans, who are not only unfamiliar with local conditions and local wants but who are also obsessed with the idea that all things Indian, implements, manure, methods of cultivation, not to say anything of labour itself, are bad and must give place to foreign ones, or be improved on Western lines. As one of the members of the Council complained, the implements which these "experts" of the Department were trying to introduce, were most unsuitable to Indian soil and Indian conditions, which the manures they were recommending were too expensive. Not being in a position to know fully the difficulties of the agriculturists, who, as a rule, belong to a most indigent class, these "experts" only end their labours by denouncing the "cussedness" of the Indian peasant and his reluctance to profit by the knowledge of improved methods, so generously offered to them by a *ma-bap* Government! Whether it is in agriculture or fisheries or any other department of industrial activity, the same woeful tale of official ineptitude and, constitutional incapacity to realise the needs of the situation as to be seen everywhere. The only remedy for the evil is the Indianisation of the services, so that educated Indians who are in intimate touch with the peasantry and who are in a position to know their difficulties may help them to improve their lot in ways which will not antagonise them from the very beginning.

CONCERNING DHARWAR.

The official communication which we publish elsewhere from Mr. Crerar, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, to the Additional District Magistrate, Dharwar, will come as a relief to the public, as showing that Government are not altogether unaware of what is going on at Dharwar. It seems a pity that no larger, more convenient building than the little, rather inconvenient building in which the committal proceedings against the accused are taking place could be found in that large town; or that if a small and inconvenient building only was available, some building outside the police precincts was not chosen, considering that the apparent dominance of the police over the whole affair from the beginning has been the couse of not a little public agitation. But the assurance to the defence pleaders, that they will be treated on a par with prosecution pleaders, though a little tardy, is most welcome; and we hope it may tend to eliminate the unpleasant impression made by the rude treatment of the defence pleaders by the local authorities at Dharwar.

[illegible]

The Absent Guest.

Though there is nothing surprising in the absence of invitation to the Russian Government to participate in the Pacific Conference at Washington, the fact is undeniable that there can be no guarantee of peace in the Pacific so long as Russia's co-operation in the task is not assured. As the Soviet Government is not formally "recognised" by the Allies and the United States Government, an invitation to the former to send delegates to the Washington Conference would have looked, it is true, incongruous. But, if America and the Allies are really anxious to solve the problem of peace in the Pacific, they have to find a way of conciliating Russian opinion, for, whatever the present plight of Soviet Russia in the Far East, it would be folly to ignore the possibility of this Power reasserting its influence sooner or later, unless, indeed, the Allies have resolved privately to promote at any cost Japanese aggression at the expense of Russia. We are inclined, therefore, to think that both in the interests of permanent peace in the Pacific and in its own right, the Soviet Government is justified in warning the promoters of the Washington Conference that, failing the Soviet's cooperation, there can be no guarantee of peace. Chicherin, in his note to the Powers, also warns them that, Soviet Russia not having been invited to the Pacific Conference, any decisions that may be arrived at by the Powers will be regarded by Soviet Russia as null and void. It is a pity that the peacemakers of the world do not still recognise the fact that the pacification of Russia is a *sine qua non* of peace in the Far East and the Pacific and that in ignoring Russia they are, so to speak, reckoning without their host.

A Philosophy of Self-Delusion.

The story is told of a man who was too timid to speak at public meetings being advised by his friends to regard the audience before him as composed only of men who were both blind and deaf. The advice served him well enough for a successful debut, but he could not trade any longer on that self-deception. The present policy of the "Times of India" against non-co-operation would appear to be no better than that young man's game of self-deception. For one day it deludes itself with the belief that Non-Cooperation has the support of few millionaires or mill-owners as few subscribed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and on the next day it tries to believe that the millowners in Bombay and Ahmedabad contributed large sums to the Tilak Swaraj Fund because they knew that Mr. Gandhi would secure them the advantages they failed to get from the Legislature. And now it is trying to delude itself and its readers with the theory that non-Cooperation is based on racialism, [illegible]est, Mr. Gandhi's personality, and [illegible]ual grievances of individual men [illegible]"country where everything is put do[illegible]he debit and little to the credit of [illegible]nment." The article is a curious h[illegible]of half truths. There is no doubt [illegible]ce, as to the differing ideals of [illegible]East and the West. Mr. Gand[illegible]first to point that out. Ruskin [illegible]be-fore him inveighed as [illegible]nst the materials into whi[illegible]n world has drifted.

100 Years Ago.

But why only Ruskin hundred years ago, Sir [illegible] ing evidence before the Committee appointed t[illegible] affairs of the East In[illegible] having in view the san[illegible] ing ideals, that "If ci[illegible] come an article of tra[illegible] countries (England an[illegible] vinced that this cou[illegible] gain by the import ca[illegible] doubt about the Bri[illegible] presenting the ma[illegible] There too let not Mr. [illegible] as old as Sir Thoma[illegible] Holt Mackenzie, ask[illegible] and reverend comm[illegible] the extent of the [illegible] lisation in India t[illegible] course, of the E. I[illegible]

their vanity: "Judging from Calcutta, there has been I think a marked tendency among the natives to indulge in English luxuries; they have well-furnished houses, many wear watches, they are fond of carriages, and are understood to drink wines." But all that has nothing to do with Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation. Mr. Gandhi has been impatient of Western Civilisation and of British Government as representing its materialistic tendencies, for over a dozen years. But that did not come in the way of his cooperating with Government.

A Crooked Argument.

And what a crooked argument is employed to support a crooked theory when it is asserted in all seriousness that the echoes of the Jallianwala massacre have not yet ceased to reverberate because it was a case not of Indians attacking Indians, but of a European doing so! The writer has yet to know that Mr. Gandhi would as vigorously oppose a Swaraj Government as he is to-day opposing the British Government, if such a crime had the support of that Government. The whole battle is waged to bend a recalcitrant Government to repentance for what the writer in "The Times of India," as shamelessly as the Government, insists on calling "an honest plea of military necessity at a time of rebellion." The battle is emphatically not for wreaking vengeance—else the Punjab Committee of the Congress would have asked for the miscreants to be hanged, but only to compel the Government to express by acts their regret for having condoned an act of brutality for their having condoned an act of brutality committed under their authority. The suggestion that racial sentiment is at the back of the Mahomedan antagonism which "is for the restoration of Mahomedanism as a conquering power" is grotesque in the extreme. Can the writer point to any act of aggression on the part of Turkey in all these years, to achieve the ambition of being a conquering power? Whereas history is full of instances of aggressive acts by the European Powers meant for no purpose other than effacing Turkey from the map of Europe. It is the race-hatred evidenced in those acts—and evidenced in the latest Peace Treaty based upon a breach of solemn pledges by a British Minister—that Mahomedans, and with them the Hindus, oppose.

Too Much Credit.

That weariness from the conditions created by the world war, with the attendant high prices, would persuade people to listen to Mr. Gandhi's call to a life of simplicity is a truism. But that they should be prepared to suffer any sacrifice and hardships, including the tortures of jail-life, points to their weariness of something much more malignant than conditions arising out of war. The writer jeeringly refers to this country as one "where everything is put down to the debit and little to the credit of the Government." We wish the description were true. It is because Indians have put to its credit infinitely more than it deserves that they have continued to sink deeper every day into the quagmire of its political and economic domination, in a word, slavery. More than a hundred years ago, Burke characterised the English Government in India as more destructive than the Tartar invasion. "The Tartar invasion was mischievous, but it is our protection that destroys India. It was their enmity, but it is our friendship." Truer words were never uttered, and they are truer to-day in a land of poverty and famines, and, we should now add, moral degradation. It is not that every individual has imaginary grievances against the Government, but the Government has offended against the interests of all, for no other reason than this that it has kept its eyes fixed on the interests of its own kith and kin. The writer of the article may gain what comfort he can by recounting the weaknesses of the Non-Cooperators. It can hardly edify them, for they know that most of them are the result of the Government's pet policy of Divide and Rule. But if the writer is sincere in what he patronisingly says of Mr. Gandhi, we may assure [illegible]n that Mr. Gandhi is no mere dreamer. He is [illegible]l idealist. He knows his [illegible]the "fissiparous ten-[illegible]e to guard against. [illegible] at the risk of [illegible]must guide the [illegible]did without [illegible] has to [illegible]ne of [illegible]he [illegible]se-[illegible]ur-[illegible]ks. [illegible]h

NOBLE REPENTANCE AND ITS LESSON.

(BY M. K. GANDHI)

I have just received the following pathetic letter from Mr. Yakub Hasan:—

"I now realize that I have committed a serious indiscretion in a moment of weakness. Ever since the significance of my folly has dawned on me. I am suffering excruciating pain in my heart which is nearly driving me mad. I owe an apology to you as the head of the movement, and I offer it in the most humiliating manner possible. As my guide and leader, scold and chastise me as much as I deserve, but I hope you would for God's sake forgive me my sin. I would undergo a penance to make my peace with God and to undo any disservice that my action may have done to the holy cause that I sincerely and earnestly endeavoured to serve before this according to my lights."

The letter has a ring of sincerity about it, which disarms all criticism. I have informed Mr. Yakub Hasan it is not for me to forgive him. Who knows that I should not prove as weak as he has in the face of danger. God alone can forgive. For He alone knows us through and through. We have His promise through His word revealed in many lands and to many peoples that when a man confesses before Him his weakness with a pure and humble heart, He forgives. Being weak ourselves let us not throw a stone at a brother who has confessed his weakness.

But let Mr. Yakub Hasan's plight serve all of us as a danger signal. For though victory seems to be in sight, there is danger of our not being able to stand the last heat when it comes, as it must. Let us make up our minds that this Government will try us through and through before it really bends to the will of the people. We must be prepared in our thousands to fill the jails of India. We must be prepared not to mind cholera, breaking out within their precincts. It is far more sufferable than the moral chronic cholera of slavery we are suffering from. Brave Sherwani has gone to jail without a fault if the report of the farcical trial be true. Some one or other is daily going to gaol in the United Provinces. Now comes a telegram from the Andhra Province to the effect that two important workers have been sentenced to one years' imprisonment at Guntur—one is a Barrister. Mr. Venkatappaya, who sends the wire, says that more repression is expected. It was bound to come, sooner or later. If we stand the fire without flinching Swarajya this year is a certainty.

But there is danger not only of weakness. There is danger too of people losing their heads under provocation and rebelling. This danger of people going mad is more serious than inability or unwillingness to suffer. It is up to every worker throughout India that he prevent violence even at the risk of losing his life in the attempt.

The best answer that India can give to the impending universal repression is to perform the act of renunciation of all foreign cloth in utter disregard of the figures flung in our faces by wise economists. If we have the will, we can manufacture in three months' time all the cloth we need through hand-spinning and hand-weaving. Have we the will to be satisfied, pending attainment of Swaraj, with Khadi?

Lord Bryce's wartime lucubrations, and no-one bearing it was ever yet suspected of pro-Turkish sympathies. The writer has realised that massacres of which the West is unaware take place in Turkey, and that the Christians of the East are not the lambs that Western fancy paints them or they paint themselves for Western circulation. She has yet to learn that massacres of which the West is cognisant—massacres of Christians by Muslims—sometimes have never taken place at all; that Turks are not the savage wolves that they are painted by their enemies; and that the Eastern Christians hold it a religious duty to calumniate the Muslim Turks before the world.

A Journalistic Mystery.

About a month ago, a report appeared in the "Democrat" of Allahabad of the acquisition of that leading light of "Liberalism" in Upper India, "The Leader," by the Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd. The latter journal then came down upon its contemporary in the following characteristic fashion: "We are amused to learn that a certain kindly contemporary of ours has given out that the "Leader" has been purchased by the Tatas who are going to appoint a new manager and a new editor. We suppose that the story that the paper has become a Ministerial organ was not found sufficient to shake its position and so we have now another canard circulated to serve the extremist purpose." Unfortunately for our "Liberal" contemporary, the so-called canard is being circulated not by extremiste alone, but also, wonder of wonders, by the Tata Publicity Corporation! If our contemporary were to look into the pages of the latest numbers of the "Looker-on" and "Business," both publications of the Corporation, it will find in the advertisements of the Corporation the "Leader" included among the journals owned and published by the Corporation. We do not know how our contemporary will explain the mystery. There are only two ways in which it can be explained. One is that the negotiations which had been in progress for the purchase of the journal have fallen through and that the inclusion of the "Leader" among the journals advertised as owned by the Corporation is a mistake, for which the "Ads." manager of the Corporation is alone responsible. The second is that the editor of the journal does not know who owns the papers. Which is the truth?

TURCO-GREEK WAR

TURKISH COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

REPORTED RETREAT IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Athens.—It is officially announced that fourteen Turkish infantry and two cavalry divisions launched a counterattack but were repulsed and are now being pursued in a disorderly retreat to the east and north-east abandoning many dead and wounded. The triumphant Greek army is progressing unrelentingly.

KEMALISTS' REOCCUPATION OF AFIUN KARAHISSAR.

SCHEME FOR TURCO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 25.

Paris.—A Kemalist Communique claims the reoccupation of Afiun Karahissar. The "Petit Parisien" states that Bekir Same Bey, Kemalist Delegate to Paris, has drafted a scheme for an agreement between the French and the Turks which is likely to satisfy both the parties. The paper also states that the National Assembly at Angora has postponed the ratification of the Turco-Bolshevist Treaty.

GREEK ATROCITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

ALLEGED USE OF INHUMAN WAR MEANS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, July 22.

The Greeks are making a new offensive by means of tanks (?) flame-throwers, and asphyxiating shells. In using these inhuman war means, Kaiserism has been surpassed. The Moslim population of invaded Western Anatolia flee eastwards in a pitiable condition, to escape the usual Greek practise of rape and wholesale murder.

In Athens, manifestation of public gratification is made before the legation of their patrons.

MASSACRES AT YALOVA.

The following letter from a correspondent of Constantinople appeared in "The Nation and the Athenaeum" of July 2nd:—

Sir,—The last few days here have been alive with rumours of an imminent move on the part of the Allies—more especially Great Britain—in favour of Greece. Constantinople is a city of rumours, and these may be nothing more, but in view of the extreme seriousness of the situation, and of what to me, and to many others out here just now, seems the grave misunderstanding of the case in England, may I ask you to find space for the following considerations?

There is undoubtedly in England a widespread belief in the essential difference between the Christian and Moslem populations of the Near East—a conviction that the religious difference constitutes in itself a different level of civilization; but I have been repeatedly struck since coming out here to find how little this view is shared by the Europeans—apart from missionaries—who have had the longest and fullest experience of these peoples, and during the last few weeks I have myself seen enough of the other side to disperse whatever remnants of this prejudice may have lingered in my own mind.

In the Kara Mursal Peninsula, between Yalova and Guemlek, on the Marmora coast, a wholesale massacre of Moslems by Greeks has been going on during the last two months. These massacres equal in ferocity and intention the massacres of Armenians by the C.U.P. in 1915, though they are, of course, at present on a far smaller scale. Exact figures are impossible to ascertain in the present conditions and at the present time, but I have been able to estimate the figures of the Yalova district, which I visited myself, and reckoning up the numbers of survivors brought away on the Red Crescent steamer, on which I travelled, with those still remaining at Yalova, the results are as follows: Out of a Moslem population in this district of 7,000, there now remain barely 1,500 (this makes allowance for refugees who may have escaped into the mountains); out of 16 Moslem villages there are now only 1½. The Yalova district is barely one quarter of the region concerned in these particular massacres, and, as far as I can judge, the numbers for the total region are in much the same proportion.

The massacres have been carried out by Greek *Chetis* or irregular bands, largely recruited from the local Greek population, and almost certainly armed by the Greek authorities; they are in close co-operation with the Greek regular forces. I have myself seen *Cheti* leaders in consultation with Greek regular officers, sitting with them at the café together. I have seen the two in combination menacing the remnants of the Moslem population, and I have seen the state of abject and almost inhuman terror to which those remnants have been reduced.

I did not arrive myself at Yalova till some ten days after the last bout of massacre; the corpses had been buried, and the more flagrant evidences of the orgies remov-

Continued on Page 8.

UPPER SILESIA.

SITUATION IN NO WAY THREATENED.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 25.

Berlin.—The German Reply to the French Note with regard to the threatening attitude of the Germans in Upper Silesia declares that the situation in Upper Silesia is in no way threatened by the German population and denies that the Germans are responsible for the murder of the French Major and other alleged anti-French outrages. The note declares that the German Self-Defence Force has been disbanded and disarmed; but that the entire Polish Insurgent Military Organisation remains in the Plebiscite Territory. The French troops, it says, have hitherto done nothing effectual towards disarming the Polish Insurgents, and to increase the French Forces would scarcely contribute to the tranquillity of the situation, which is naturally strained owing to the delay in the decision. The German Government will continue to endeavour to carry out the Peace Treaty but the Poles must be made to observe the Treaty and cease to strive after illegitimate aims and renounce violence.

Von Rosen, the Foreign Minister, also declared in a note that the request for the Transport for the French troops must be made by the Three Powers and not by one. He inquired whether the request had been made in the name of Britain and Italy also.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 25.

The French Newspapers describe the German Note regarding Upper Silesia as insolent and proving Germany's bad faith. According to the "Petit Parisien" the French Government has appointed experts to be sent to Upper Silesia, and it is reported that Italian Experts have also been chosen, but it is doubtful whether the Italian Government will send troops to Upper Silesia.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF BATH.

BESTOWED UPON CUTCH AND AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., July 25.

The Freedom of the City of Bath was today bestowed upon the Maharao of Cutch, Mr. Hughes, of Australia and Mr. Massey, of New Zealand. At a luncheon at Guild hall Mr. Massey said that he was not afraid to trust the native races with self-government. The opening of the Panama Canal had made tremendous differences to the countries of the Pacific. He acknowledged cheerfully the work which had been done by the League of Nations, but he said: "We must defend ourselves. If some power took possession of a part of the Empire and Britain could not recover it the Empire would go to pieces." Mr. Massey said that a strong Navy meant life and death to them in the South Pacific and he wanted the Empire Representatives at Washington to speak with one voice and as one man.

HUGE FIRE IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

EXTENDS FOR 10 MILES OF WOOD AND MOORLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 25.

The drought and the picknickers were responsible for the huge fire which started yesterday near Banchory in Aberdeenshire. The fire extends for fully 10 miles and thousands of acres of wood and moorland have suffered. Much damage has been done to game, and the farmers, the crofters and the cottagers in the line of the fire have left their homes. Hundreds of men are fighting the blaze by digging trenches and beating.

REPLACING BRITISH FORCES IN MESPOT.

BRIG-GENERAL JACKSON'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Brigadier-General Sadleir-Jackson has been appointed Inspector-General of Levies in the Middle East. In the course of an interview Brigadier General Jackson said he had to find and organise 10,000 Arabs, Kurds and Syrians to replace the British Forces which which were departing.

"PRATAP" LIBEL CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 25.

The arguments in the "Pratap" libel case have concluded and the judgment is reserved for the 29th instant.

...me.—The Chamber on Monday by 3... ...es to 138 passed a vote of confidence i... new Government.

...o.—In Singles of the Davis Cup c... Anderson, Australia, beat Laframb... ...da, 4/6, 7/5, 6/0, 6/2.

SPANISH REVERSE IN MOROCCO.

GENERAL SYLVESTRE KILLED.

KING ALFONSO TO PRESIDE OVER CABINET MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Madrid.—King Alfonso was given a hearty send-off to-day when he left San Sebastian for Madrid where, he will preside over the Cabinet Meeting which has been convoked to discuss the serious reverse which has been suffered by the Spaniards in Morocco at the hands of the Kabyde Tribe. Tribesmen attacked the Spanish advanced positions at Melilla and are reported to have inflicted several hundred casualties after a desperate hand to hand fighting. It is rumoured that the Spanish Commander General Sylvestre has been killed while at the head of a small detachment which was cut off and surrounded. The depression in Madrid was somewhat relieved to-day on the receipt of the news that Spaniards had been reinforced and had repulsed all attacks.

SPANISH WARSHIPS PROCEED TO MOROCCO.

PARTICULARS OF GEN. SYLVESTRE'S DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.

Paris.—A telegram from Madrid says that the Cabinet has decided to send several warships to Morocco. The Minister for War has issued a statement to the effect that the latest news of the position is not good but, that General Havarro is taking General Sylvestre's place.

The report that Moroccans had bombarded the town of Melilla is unfounded. It appears that Spanish Native Troops were at Annal under the command of General Sylvestre when a mutiny broke out. General Sylvestre fought at the head of his men who were surrounded and subsequently their ammunition gave out. General Sylvestre and his Staff who refused to leave him remained behind but details are lacking, though it is known that General Sylvestre and his two Aide-de-Camps and also two Colonels are amongst the killed.

A later telegram says that 2,000 troops have been urgently dispatched to Melilla from Ceuta and further reinforcements are being dispatched. The Minister for War has described the ... as the most disastrous and involving a great number of casualties.

NEW SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

SPAIN TO FACE AN ORGANISED REBEL ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 25.

Madrid.—The Minister for War states that Spain is faced with a new situation in Morocco. Hitherto she has only had to deal with the isolated groups of rebels, but is now faced with a real rebel army which is perfectly organised. The Spanish Government has requisitioned several Atlantic Liners and large steamers at Seville and Barcelona to transport the troops to Morocco.

"ENTIRELY WITH MAHATMA GANDHI."

MR. TAGORE ON NEW MOVEMENT.

IN FULL ACCORD WITH NON-CO-OPERATION.

RUMOURS TO THE CONTRARY CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who looked very well after his long tour in Europe, said that the rumours current that he had either written or spoken against Non-Cooperation were false and totally without foundation.

On the Associated Press representative asking his opinion about Mr. Gandhi's new movement, Mr. Tagore stated that he was in full accord with the spirit underlying the Non-Cooperation movement and also with the methods adopted by Mr. Gandhi to achieve his purpose.

Pressed further to state his views Dr. Rabindranath pithily but emphatically declared "I am entirely with Mahatma Gandhi."

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

MR. TAGORE CLEARS IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has communicated the following statement in reference to the interview which he gave to a representative of the Associated Press:—

"It is evident that the interviewer from the Associated Press, who came to see me yesterday, while I was hurrying to an engagement, misunderstood me in one or two short sentences which were rather hastily uttered about the question of the present Non-Cooperation movement in India. I referred him to the interviews I gave on this subject in Europe and America, in which I expressed my approbation of the spirit and method of warfare against all wrongs as preached by Mahtamaji in which absolute faith in moral force is insisted upon. As to how his propaganda is being carried on in India and what are the ideals he sets before his countrymen, I have yet to learn and, therefore, am unable to discuss. I have never missed an opportunity to express my unbounded admiration for the Mahatmaji's personality, and, if ever I disagree with him in his attitude of mind towards some large human problems or small details in his method of work, I shall humbly try to be his own follower by following the dictates of my conscience and giving utterance to what I believe to be true."

ENGLISH DROUGHT NOT YET BROKEN.

FIRE ON MOORLAND NEAR BALMORAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

There has been heavy rainfall in the North East of Ireland and also the West of England but the drought is not yet broken though, black clouds give promise of speedy rain. The vast track of the moorland in the vicinity of Balmoral was set on fire yesterday owing to heat and there was a tremendous blaze all through the night. The fire-fighters were helpless until slight rain began to fall to-day and thus helped to master the conflagration.

IND POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON SUB-INSPECTOR.

ONE KILLED AND A DOZEN WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 24.

The Hyderabad correspondent of the "Sind Daily Gazette" reports a disturbance at Matiari, 18 miles from Hyderabad, where a gathering of Khilafatists clashed with a meeting of the local Aman Sabha or League of Peace. He telegraphs that some young men from the Khilafat assembly at Matiari hooted and harassed the Aman Sabha members who could not proceed home. On a complaint being made the Mukhtyarkar directed a sub-inspector to escort the men home. The sub-inspector was attacked with brickbats and injured. This made the police fire in the air. The excited mob not dispersing and continuing the mischief were then fired upon. One man was killed, one is in a dying condition and a dozen are wounded.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN TEA ESTATES.

MR. MCMORRAN ON THE UNREST.

GOVERNMENT INACTION CONDEMNED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., July 25.

Speaking at a meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. McMorran, Chairman, alluded to the effects of the Non-Cooperation movement and asserted that the tea gardens were strangers to unrest until the Non-Cooperation campaign commenced. After describing the conditions in the Chargola Valley resulting from the movement Mr. McMorran proceeded "nobody imagines that Mr. Gandhi himself can have desired the results which ensued on the action of his followers, but that does not lift the responsibility from the idealist who sets in motion agencies and forces which he cannot control."

The latest phase of the non-cooperative activity aims at stopping food and supplies from reaching the tea estates with a view to starving the European staff and the workers on the estates. The hesitation of the Government to take measures against the campaign which has been so desolating to the workers, whose interest it professes to serve, and it is so anarchical in objective is, to say the least, perplexing. Amongst the illiterate population the propaganda which does not regard truth, which works on the superstitions and fears of the ignorant, which stirs up racial hatred and endeavours to starve out the European and Indian residents on the tea estate, cannot be safely left to itself. It is all the more dangerous in that it is propagated by spoken rather than by written word and is reinforced by threats and ghastly penalties for disobedience.

In such circumstances inaction on the part of the Government cannot continue without danger and I do not believe that the Moderate elements in India would fail to support the Government in dealing vigorously with the agitation which not only is inimical to the peace of the country, but calculated to discredit the measure of self-Government which has recently been introduced into India.

Mr. Bryans in a subsequent speech supported the Chairman and urged that it was the duty of the Government to govern. He stated that a cable had been received from the Calcutta Committee indicating that the Government was taking satisfactory steps to remedy the affairs.

Sir John Hewett was re-elected President and Mr. Gerald Kingsley, Chairman.

SUBJUGATION OF AN AFRICAN TRIBE.

SUCCESSFUL AIR OPERATIONS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., July 25.

The Sirdar of the Egyptian Army in his report on the operations of last year pays a tribute to the bombing flights and reconnaissance of the Royal Air Force in assisting to subjugate the Garjaknuere tribe, who had carried on considerable traffic in firearms for some years between Abyssinia and the Sudan. The tribe also displayed agressiveness in raiding the peaceful and law-abiding tribesmen and became an obstacle to effective administration, but Major Bacon, who commanded the operations which lasted for six months assisted by two gunboats exacted submission in June last year.

DUTY OF GOVT. SERVANTS.

NO CONNECTION WITH POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

A Government circular on duty of the Government servants in connections with the hartals, boycott and political associations states that persons belonging to the clubs, societies, or associations definitely engaged in the controversial matters must resign membership or failing to do so after the warning, become liable to disciplinary action. Government servants taking part in hartals or boycotts of individual because of his action or opinions on the public questions is taking part in the political movement and should be dealt with by the superior officer for the breach of the Government Servants Conduct Rules. The circular quotes the letter of Tomkinson, Home Department, on the 31st May 1921 to the European Association, Calcutta.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT IN PUNJAB.

ITS APPLICATION CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The following communique is issued:—

A notification is issued cancelling application of the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act to the districts of Lahore, Sheikhupura, and Amritsar with effect from 25th July. The Punjab Government trust that the circumstances will not arise which may necessiate the application of the Act to these areas again and appeal to the good sense of the people of these areas to prevent a recrudescence of conditions which made it necessary to apply the Act. The period for which the Act was applied comes to an end in the case of Jullundar District on July 22nd and the Act will not at present be applied to that district for a further term.

MR. IYER OF "INDEPENDENT."

GETS ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

REFUSAL TO FURNISH BOND AND SURETIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, one of the editors of the "Independent", was placed this morning before Mr. E. N. Knox, the District Magistrate of Allahabad, and charged under section 108 C. P. C. in connection with certain articles in the "Independent."

Mr. R. Malcomson, the Assistant Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Ranga Iyer was undefended and showed no cause.

The Magistrate in passing orders said that the accused was given an opportunity to apologise but refused. On the other hand, the articles were republished. They brought hatred and contempt and incited disaffection against the Government. The order of the Court was that the accused should furnish a bond and two sureties for Rs. 10,000 each, in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. The security not being given in the accused was taken in a prison motor van to the jail. The whole trial did not last more than a few minutes; and there was no demonstration of any kind.

ASST. EDITOR'S DECLARATION AS PRINTER.

ACCEPTED WITHOUT FRESH SECURITY PENDING GOVT. INSTRUCTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Mr. G. A. Sundaram Assistant Editor of the "Independent", appeared before Mr. Knox, the District Magistrate and applied for permission to declare himself as Printer and Publisher of the "Independent." The Magistrate demanded security and Mr. Sundaram pointed out that there was already a security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer. The Magistrate eventually accepted the declaration without a fresh security for the time being, pending further instructions from the Government.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR DAS RECOMMENDED BY BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 24.

The Burma Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously suggested Mr. C. R. Das as President of the next session of the Indian National Congress.

DELHI COMMITTEE RECOMMEND MR. DAS.

DELHI, July 25.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee nominate unanimously the name of Srijut Chit Ranajan Dass for the presidentship of the coming Session of the Indian National Congress.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. A. H. S. KHATRI ELECTED MEMBER.

At the meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on the 25th instant. Mr. Ahmed Haji S. Khatri was duly elected member to the All-India Congress Committee, in place of Mr. Vithaldass Jerajani resigned.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION FOR ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have elected 48 members to the All-India Congress Committee. They include two ladies, 10 Mahomedans and 27 non-Mahomedans. The two ladies are Srimatis Basanto Debi and Urmila Debi. Prominent among the Mahomedans are Moulvis Abdul Kalam Azad, Moulvis Akram Khan, Mujibar Rahaman, Wazedali Khan, Pirzi Nurul Huq Chowdhury, Najimoodin Ahmed and Wahed Hossein. Among the non-Mahomedan members are Messrs. C. R. Das, Nirmal Chunder, B. N. Sasmal, J. M. Sen Gupta, Kamini Kumar Chanda, Aswini Kumar Dutt, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, I. B. Sen, Ramjash Agarwalla, Pashan Raj Jain, Ambika Prosad Bajpai, Hardayal Nag, Dal Bahadur Giri, Akhil Chunder Dutt and Jitendra Lal Banerjee.

DON'T FEAR "BUREAUCRATIC PIN-PRICKS."

PANDIT M. NEHRU'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

At a public meeting here last evening Pandit Motilal Nehru spoke on the present situation and the repressive measures and appealed to the people to stand firm and not to be frightened by what he termed bureaucratic pin-pricks.

INDIA'S INDUSTRY.

HOW IT WAS RUINED.

II

(BY MAHADEV H. DESAI).

Whilst the Indian manufactures were effectively prohibited from being imported in England, every step was taken to make the British article a worthy competitor with the Indian. The Indian article was prohibited from being imported, but they did not scruple to import the Indian art of manufacturing that article. I am obliged to the old files of the "Modern Review" for the following quotation from Major J. B. Keith's article in the "Pioneer" of September 7, 1891:—

"Every one knows how jealously trade secrets are guarded. If you went over to Messrs. Doulton's Pottery Works, you would be politely overlooked. Yet under the force of compulsion. The Indian workman had to divulge the manner of his bleaching and other trade secrets to Manchester. A costly work was prepared by the India House Department to enable Manchester to take 20 millions a year from the poor of India: copies were gratuitously presented to the Chambers of Commerce, and the Indian ryot had to pay for them. This may be political economy, but it is marvellously like something else."

In a passage which has become classical, the historian Horace Hayman Wilson has summed up the result of Britain's rapacious policy:—

"It is also a melancholy instance of the wrong done by the country on which she has become dependent. It was stated in evidence that the cotton and silk goods of India up to this period (1813) could be sold for a profit in the British market, at a price from fifty to sixty per cent. lower than those fabricated in England. It consequently became necessary to protect the latter by duties of seventy and eighty per cent. on their value or by positive prohibition. *Had not this been the case, had not prohibitory duties and decrees existed the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have been stopped in their outset, and could scarcely have been again set* in motion by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of the Indian manufactures. Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defence was not permitted her; she was at the mercy of the stranger. British goods were forced upon her without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom she could not have contended on equal terms."

Along with this enforcement of foreign manufactures, on the country, and prohibitive duties on exports therefrom, a system of blackmail was maintained to deplete whatever resources had survived the other methods of destruction. There were what is known as the company's investments. This consisted in employing the revenues on the purchase of Indian goods for exportation and sale in Europe:—

"Thomas Munro deposed that in the Baramahal the company's servants assembled the principal weavers and placed a guard over them until they entered into engagements to supply the company only. . . . The sending of a peon meant a fine of one anna a day on the weaver, and the peon was armed with a rattan, which was not unoften used to good purpose. Fine was imposed on the weavers, and their brass utensils were seized for their recovery. The whole weaving population was thus held in subjection to the company's factories; and Mr. Cox deposed that 1,500 weavers, not including their families and connections were under his authority in the factory over which he presided."—(Dutt.)

Every conceivable device was thus employed to destroy India's manufactures and to drive its poor population to starvation.

Mr. Dutt has given telling summaries of Dr. Buchanan's "Description of the Industrial Condition of Northern and Southern India" just to give an illustration of tracts of land smiling with plenty which have been impoverished and laid to waste. The inquiry was conducted in 1800. We take extracts only relating to weaving and spinning statistics.

In Patna District, with a population of 33 lakhs Dr. Buchanan estimates that there were 3 lakhs 30 thousand spinners. The total number of looms employed in the manufacture of chaddars or table cloths was 750, the value of the annual manufacture was Rs. 5,40,000. The greater part of the cotton weavers made coarse cloth of the value Rs. 24,38,621 annually.

In Shahabad District with a population of 11 lakhs there were 1,59,500 spinners. Weavers worked in cotton only. 7,025 houses of weavers had 7,950 looms.

In Bhagalpur District with a population of 20 lakhs. 1,60,000 women used to spin. There were 3,275 looms for Tassar silk weaving. For weaving of cotton cloths there were 7,279 looms.

In Gorakhpur District with a population of 13 lakhs there were 1 lakh 75 thousand spinners, and 6,114 looms. Chintz and blankets were also made.

In Dinajpore District with a population of 30 lakhs, the number of spinners is not known, but the value of total yarn spun was 11 lakhs 65 thousand rupees. Maldai cloth consisting of silk warp and cotton woof was woven. There were 800 looms. Cloth woven entirely of silk was woven by some 500 families of weavers and its total manufacture was valued at Rs. 1,20,000. Cotton cloth woven was valued at Rs. 16,74,000.

In Purnea District with a population of 29 lakhs, thread worth 13 lakhs of rupees was annually spun. 3,500 looms were employed in weaving fine fabrics and 10,000 were employed on coarse goods.

Equally exhaustive statistics of Southern India are not available, but Dr. Buchanan has observed that places like Bangalore, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Kolagemdu in Malabar were centres of spinning and weaving.

Dr. Buchanan's Inquiry was undertaken no doubt to examine the condition of the people and to devise measures for improvement thereof. What happened however? Says Mr. Montgomery Martin:—

"Since this official report (Dr. Buchanan's mention has been taken in England or in India to benefit the sufferers by our rapacity and selfishness? None! on the contrary, we have done everything possible to impoverish still further the miserable beings subject to the cruel selfishness of English commerce. The pages before the reader prove the number of people in the surveyed districts dependent for their chief support on their skill in weaving cotton. Under the pretence of free trade, England has compelled the Hindus to receive the products of the steam-looms of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Glasgow etc., at more nominal prices, while the hand-wrought manufactures of Bengal and Behar, beautiful in fabric and durable in wear, have had heavy and almost prohibitive duties imposed on them."

Abbe J. A. Dubois, the well-known French missionary and author of "Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies," who lived in Southern India in intimate touch with the people has left behind him a graphic description of the desolation prevailing in the villages there at the beginning of the last century. His testimony, as that of an eye-witness of the sufferings of the people, is valuable. He writes:—

Another serious cause of the poverty of modern India is the decrease in the demand for hand labour, resulting from the introduction of machinery and the spread of manufactures with improved methods in Europe. . . Just before returning to Europe I travelled through some of the manufacturing districts, and nothing could equal the state of desolation prevailing in them. All the work rooms were closed and hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants, composing the weaver caste, were dying of hunger; for through the prejudices of the country they could not adopt another profession without dishonouring themselves. I found countless widows and other women out of work, and consequently destitute, who used formerly to maintain their families by cotton-spinning. Wherever I went the same melancholy picture confronted me. This collapse in the cotton industry has indirectly affected trade in all branches by stopping the circulation of money, and the cultivators can no longer reckon on the manufacturers who, in the days of their prosperity, were wont to buy up their surplus grain, and even to lend them money when they were in arrears with their taxes. This has led the cultivators to the hard necessity of relinquishing their grain to, and thus becoming the prey of remorseless usurers.

Such is the deplorable condition into which the poor Hindus have sunk; and it grows worse daily, thanks to the much-vaunted improvements in machinery which some nations glory in. Ah! if only the inventors of these industrial developments could hear the curses which this multitude of poor Hindus never tire of heaping upon them! If one like me, they had seen the frightful misery which has overtaken whole provinces, owing entirely to them and their inventive genius, they would no doubt, unless they were entirely wanting in human pity, bitterly repent having carried their pernicious innovations so far, and having thereby enriched a handful of men at the expense of millions of poor people, to whom the very name of their competitors has become odious as the sole cause of their utter destitution!

Mr. Charles Trevelyan who was examined by the House of Commons Committee in 1840 illustrated to what a great extent Indian cotton manufactures were displaced by English manufactures. "The peculiar kind of silky cotton formerly grown in Bengal, from which the fine Dacca muslins used to be made is hardly ever seen; the population of the town of Dacca has fallen from 1,50,000 to 30 000 or 40,000 and the jungle and malaria are fast encroaching upon the town. The only cotton manufactures which stand their ground are of very coarse kinds, and the English cotton manufactures are generally consumed by all above the very poorest throughout India. Dacca which was the Manchester of India has fallen off from a very flourishing town to a very poor and small one; the distress there has been very great indeed."

Mr. Whitmore, one of the witnesses before an Inquiry that took place about 1833 and cited by Mr. Thornton, said that in 1814 the total amount of manufactured cotton exported from England was 818,203 yards, in 1828 it was 43,500,000 yards; that the value in 1814 was £190,000—in 1794 it was hardly £154—and in 1828, notwithstanding a fall in prices, it was £1,900,000. Mr. Thornton remarks: "He did not state that this increased exportation had driven the manufacturers of India to starvation, and brought ruin to districts and cities previously flourishing and happy; nor did he state the difference in the quality of the English and Indian cotton goods vastly exceeded the difference in price."

But I shall not multiply these extracts which are bound to curdle any true Indian's blood. Suffice it to say that at the time of the 1840 inquiry the destruction of cotton weaving in India was an accomplished fact, as Mr. Brocklehurst with cool complacence said; that silk was the "last of the expiring manufactures in India" and several European witnesses urged that it should not be oppressed with the duty of 20 per cent. in favour of the British manufacturer, but without avail. Lord Ellenborough recommended equalising of duties on the import of cotton between Britain and India as the Indian cotton manufactures had died out, but did not do so as regards silk. There is a pathetic interest about the following questions and answers between the Committee and Mr. Melville (who was once Secretary of the East India Company). It reminds one of a jury trying to make sure that a certain body is really dead by various questions and cross-questions:—

"Native manufactures have been superseded by British?" Melville was asked.

"Yes, in great measure."

"Since what period?"

"I think principally since 1814."

"The displacement of Indian manufactures by British is such that India is now dependent mainly for its supply of those articles on British manufactures?"

"I think so."

"Has the displacement of the labour of native manufactures at all been compensated by any increase in the produce of articles of the first necessity, raw produce?"

"The export of raw produce from India has increased since she ceased largely to export manufactures; but I am not prepared to say in what proportion."

It is beyond the purpose of the article to enter into the history of the rise and growth of the mill industry in India, and how efforts have been made to arrest its growth. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the mill industry has done nothing to rehabilitate the artisans and the weavers whom Britain's rapacity had ruined. Nor need one describe here the other processes by which India has been drained to its last drop of blood.

It is only necessary for us to remember that spinning and weaving were once our national industries, that the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom were universal, and that they fell a prey to Britain's rapacity. Inasmuch as we were willing or unwilling partners in that sin, Awakened India to-day calls for atonement. And there can be no better atonement than pledging ourselves to producing our own cloth and using nothing but that cloth. India's resolve consists in nothing more than a refusal to wear foreign cloth. It would have been open to her to declare an exclusive boycott of *British* cloth if she had thought of retaliation. At any rate it is absurd for those who have pursued a policy of rapacity for years to brand any measure, on the part of India, for self-preservation as punishment. But India is distinctly not out for punishment. If her atonement, if her resolve to sacrifice luxuries and to use what coarse cloth it can produce, hits Lancashire hard, it is no one's fault. Acts of purity have a natural tendency to embarrass evildoers.

But we concerned with our duty. An Indian merchant came the other day to Mr. Gandhi, saying that he had been dealing with English merchants for the last hundred years and that it would be an act of disloyalty on his part to stop dealings with him. This mentality is but an index of the depths of self-forgetfulness to which we have sunk. The subtle narcotic that the selfishness of the British trader has administered to us for all these years has benumbed our sense of self-respect and killed the consciousness that we were going deeper into disloyalty to our nation. Nearly a century ago Macaulay vauntingly said, "we shall never consent to administer *pousta* to a whole community to stupefy and paralyse a great people whom God has committed to our charge for the wretched purpose of rendering them more amenable to our control." But it is clear that nowhere was such a dose more successfully administered. But by the grace of God an awakening has come, and if we have not forgotten our history, if we are not false to those that fell a prey to the tyrannical commercial policy of a nation of traders, we shall count no cost too great, we shall not listen to the whisperings of satan who is busy in season and out of season to stimulate our selfishness and to thwart noble purpose.

TURCO-GREEK WAR,

Continued from Page 7.

ed, but I have seen the traces of this last onslaught on one of the two remaining villages (10 per cent. of its inhabitants had been killed), and I have heard first-hand accounts of the proceedings from neutral investigators who arrived on the spot while some of the villages were still burning, as well as very many personal stories from the actual survivors.

The Kara Mursal Peninsula is only one smallish district in the thousands of square miles now occupied by the Greek armies, and what is happening there is only one instance of a destruction which is spreading over Asia Minor as a result of the war.

I know that Kemalist *Chetis* have massacred Christians on their side of the lines—for instance, at Izmik a year ago, though I do not know how the two massacres compare in scale, nor what was the attitude of the Angora Government on that occasion. Now the Kemalists will certainly retort, if they have not done so already, by massacring an equal or greater number of Greek villagers behind their own lines, and so it will go on, so long as the Greeks occupy any part of Asia Minor.

I do not suggest that the Greeks are *more* barbarous than the Kemalists; there is no doubt that the Kemalists behave very often in the same way; but in judging of these things, it should be borne in mind that almost all accounts of events on either side come through channels which are prejudiced against the Turks and in favour of the Greeks.

I believe the conviction that a Christian, as such, is superior to a Moslem makes public opinion in England support the Greek claims in Asia Minor in spite of doubtful statistics of populations and almost impossible frontiers.

My points are, in short, these:—

(1) This conviction, which comes from comparing some civilized Western Christian with an uncivilized Moslem, is erroneous here.

(2) The presence of a Greek Army and Administration in Asia Minor since 1919 is the irritant which has inflamed racial hatred and is causing the devastation of the country.

(3) There is no prospect of any compensating advantage to the country. The Greeks may be ahead of the Turks in material efficiency, like the Germans in Poland, but inferiority in this respect does not mean moral inferiority, and I am sure that the Turks will never resign themselves to being treated as an inferior race.

I have spoken with many Turks of different political views, but on this point they were all as one—war cannot cease so long as the Greeks remain in possession of any part of Asia Minor.

The attitude of the present Angora Government towards the Entente is deplorable, but in its provocative tone it does not represent the bulk of the Turkish nation; it may pass as other Governments have passed, the more moderate elements may again arrest themselves, and if in a moment of pique we have definitely supported the Greeks in their next offensive, we shall find ourselves in the position of having to support their territorial claims also, and these claims will be resisted not only by an extremist Angora Government, but by all Turks, however moderate, throughout the whole of the remaining provinces of Turkey. The Government of the moment is not the only factor in the case—the whole Turkish nation is on the defensive; they are fighting a war of self-defence, in their own country, and they claim the same fair hearing which has been granted to other nations fighting for national existence in the past.—Yours, etc.,

ROSALIND TOYNBEE.

Constantinople, June 11th. 1921.

EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI ARTICLES.

TO BE OPENED BY MAHATMAJI.

The Exhibition of Swadeshi articles to be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at Rambagh, C. P. Tank, Bombay, will be opened by Mahatma Gandhiji on the 31st July at 3 p.m.

The Exhibition tickets can be had from the following places:—

(1) Atiya Begum Faizee Rahamin, Aiwan-i-Rafat, Ridge Road.

(2) Ticket Office, Rambagh C. P. Tank.

(3.) The Khatri Swadeshi Stores, near Jumma Musjid.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INQUIRY INTO DHARWAR FIRING.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNING HOUSE RULED OUT.

AMENDMENTS IN BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPAL ACT.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 25

The Bombay Legislative Council met today at 2 p.m. in the Council Hall, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presided. There was a fairly good attendance. After the new members including Mr. Jehangir Petit had taken an oath of allegiance, printed questions and answers were partly gone through. Then the president announced that Messrs. Dadachanji, Macnaghten and Hasanwala and Rao Bahadur Kathe were nominated Chairmen of the panels.

DHARWAR FIRING.

Rao Bahadur Chitale (Ahmednagar) brought forward a motion for adjournment for the purpose of discussing the following resolution, which is of urgent public importance, under rule 58 of the Rules for the conduct of business. The resolution runs thus: This Council recommends to Government the desirability of appointing an independent Committee, consisting of a majority of non-officials, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent firing at Dharwar on the 1st July, and which led to regrettable casualties, and to find out whether the firing by the police on an unarmed crowd was proper and justifiable, or whether there was any excess of firing.

RULING OF OUT-OF-ORDER.

The President, in Ruling the motion out of order, said it was, firstly, not in the proper form. Apart from that said the subject matter of the motion was under adjudication by a court of law. The trial of the case was going on before a Special Magistrate, who was also enquiring into the justification of the firing by the police. The Sub-Inspector was an important witness in the case, and he would be subjected to cross-examination. It was therefore in the interests of the defence that the motion should not be allowed. There was another point in this connection, said the president, and that was the motion of that nature could not be allowed if a resolution on the same subject could not be allowed, and since the matter was under adjudication he ruled the motion out of order.

At this ruling, there was evidently felt a little jubilation among some Non-Brahmin Councillors from the Karnatak. In other quarters some disappointment was perceptible at the turn that had been given to the subject of great public interest.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT OF RS. 15,000

The Finance Member then made a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 15,000 for expenditure on the establishment for Mr. Maxwell, Secretary to the Retrenchment Committee, appointed since the last Budget discussions.

Mr. Pahaljani raised a point of order, under rule 105, and wanted the President's ruling, whether the Finance Member's motion was in order. After some discussion on the point, the President ruled in the affirmative.

MR. PAHALJANI'S OBJECTION

Mr. Pahaljani based his objection on the ground that, in March last, a similar demand for Rs. 44,000 for Mr. Maxwell and his establishment, which was then put forward as an extraordinary demand, had been rejected by the Council. It was open to Government to have the item restored if they chose by a certificate of the Governor. Failing it, Government could not bring up the matter now without giving the Council an adequate notice, as required by the rules. As a Member of the Finance Committee he had objected when Government tried to restore the item of Rs. 44,000 though it had been rejected already by the Council. Mr. Pahaljani also pointed out that it was an attempt to override the Council by splitting up the item and presenting as a fresh demand a part of the amount required, and treating the balance being in his opinion Mr. Maxwell's own salary as non-votable by the Council. There was, he said, a substantial difference thus between the terms of notice circulated among them and the wording that had now been adopted on the present occasion. Both the Finance Member and Hon. Mr. Setalvad among others maintained there was no substantial difference, as complained of by Mr. Pahaljani, and, therefore, the demand was in order.

RULED POINT IN AFFIRMATIVE.

After allowing some discussion on the point the President ruled the point in the affirmative, and then discussion on the demand proceeded. After a brief interval for tea the discussion was resumed, and Mr. Pahaljani strongly opposed the demand for the reasons already stated. Mr. Haji and others also opposed the motion, while it did not lack some warm-hearted champions.

After further discussion, the demand for Rs. 15,000 for Mr. Maxwell's establishment was carried by a majority. On a division being called, only sixteen members voted against.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla then presented demands for Rs. 11,600 towards the retention of services of two temporary factory inspectors till the end of the current year. Sir Ibrahim said that the retention was in the interests of Industries. The Council voted the demand without discussion.

AMENDING B. L. REVENUE CODE

Sir Ibrahim next moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code as amended by the Select Committee. He said that objections had been [illegible] Committee with the result that there was complete unanimity among the [illegible] Bhate opposed the motion on the ground there was no hurry for a piecemeal amendment and moved an amendment that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee. The amendment was put to the vote and declared lost, only Mr. Bhate voting for it. The original motion was put to the vote and declared carried.

After the Bill was voted upon, clause by clause. Sirdar Mutalik having withdrawn the amendments standing against his name, a bill further to amends the Bombay City Municipal Act was disposed of. The proposed Amendments related to weights and measures with a view to introducing uniformity. There was no opposition and no discussion, and the second reading and the third reading were both carried.

Sir Rahimtulla then moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the preservation of Bhagdari and Narwadari tenures be postponed till the next session. In doing so, he explained there was a strong opposition in the Select Committee, and the object of Government in not withdrawing the Bill was to give an opportunity to all people of considering the measure. If necessary, Government was quite prepared to drop it, but in view of the representation Government had decided to postpone the consideration. He accordingly moved that consideration of the Bill be postponed till the next session. The motion was carried.

AMENDING MUNICIPAL ACT.

Another Bill to be considered also related to the Bombay City Municipal Act and its amendment in certain particulars, as revising rates of tax on vehicles and animals, and vesting the Corporation with control over hairdressing saloons and places of manufacture of indigenous cigarettes. The first reading of the Bill was carried without discussion on the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee consisting mostly of the Bombay City members. The constitutional position of be members of the Council was defined by the President, who on an analogy of parliamentary membership declared that members stood to represent not merely their constituencies but the whole Presidency.

The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was carried.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

"DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE."

"ALLEGED INSULTS TO VAKILS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter issued today to the Additional District Magistrate, Dharwar, on the subject of the proceedings at present pending before him in respect of the recent riot at Dharwar. I am directed to explain at the same time that the proceedings are being held in the compound of the jail in the school room not at present required for the juvenile prisoners. The school room is not inside the jail but situated next the jail offices and workshops and the private residences of the jail officials including the Superintendent. There is a lack of suitable public buildings in Dharwar. I am directed, to request you to be so good as to give prominence in your next issue to this letter and the letter to the Additional District Magistrate in order that the communication of your correspondent headed "Dharwar Shooting Case" published in your issue of the 19th instant should not give rise to possible misunderstandings in the minds of the public in regard to the proceedings pending in the riot trial at Dharwar. I have the honour to be, Sir, your etc.,

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political).

No. S. D. 1718 of 1921.

Home Department (Political).

Poona, 23rd July, 1921.

From,

J. Crerar, Esquire, C.I.E., M.L.C., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Additional District Magistrate, DHARWAR

Sir,

I am directed to request you to explain to Mr. Kargudri and the other pleaders in reference to their telegram received here on the 18th instant and to their letter to you of the 19th instant that they are under a misapprehension in supposing that any insult was intended to them or that they were being excluded on the opening day of the trial from the compound of the Court. On the contrary they left at the very moment when the special arrangements for their admission and for the admission of the general public had been completed and the gates were being opened personally by the Superintendent. They should be reassured that they are entitled under the special passes issued to them to enter at all times during the trial the precincts of the Court and that the orders published provide for the free admission of the general public to the full extent of the space available in the temporary buildings of the Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. CRERAR.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political).

The following is the communication from a correspondent in Dharwar to which Mr. Crerar refers and which was published in "The Chronicle" of the 19th instant:—

"The Court in the Dharwar shooting case is held in the jail. It is highly objectionable that Defence pleaders are not allowed to enter the compound for Court work. Mr. Kemp, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Hulkori, pleader, have been engaged by a liquor contractor and they are allowed to enter. Defence pleaders are insulted by the watchmen at the prison gate under orders. Defence pleaders after waiting for one hour at the gate, and after having been insulted, left the place in indignation at 2 p.m. There is no hope of justice. The principle of the open Court has been defied."

The Madras Government have decided to open a naval school at Masulipatam to impart elementary lessons in navigation [illegible] six months experimentally and [illegible] requested the Presidency Port Officer to arrange for the opening of the school as early as possible, and report at the end of six months on the desirability of its existence beyond that period.—(A. P.)

PACIFIC AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCES.

JAPAN LIKELY TO JOIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 23

Recd. 10-00 a.m., July 25.

New York.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington says that unless checked by unexpected developments in Tokio, it is believed that the American Government will begin to prepare for the Pacific and the Disarmament Conferences without further loss of time, but it is improbable that formal invitations will be issued unless the position of Japan is more clearly defined.

Informal conferences between the Secretary of State and the Japanese Ambassador have gone far to convince the administration that Japan will agree to enter the conference without material reservations.

The suggestion to hold a preliminary conference in London is not regarded with favour in Washington, while with regard to the suggestion that the conference should be postponed owing to the difficulty of the Dominions' Premiers' attending the conference in autumn, the American officials point out that the question of the personnel of the British delegation is a matter for the British Government. It is understood that November 11th is still regarded as the appropriate date for the conference.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

PRINCE OF WALES ISSUES NATIONAL APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 25.

The Prince of Wales is issuing a National appeal on behalf of the proposed British Empire Exhibition which is to be held in Wembley Park, London, in 1923. It is stated that it is essential that at least 500,000 sterling should be promised to the Guarantee Fund during the next few weeks to enable a serious start to be made. The response to the appeal will determine whether the Exhibition is to be held in 1923 or if at all. It is emphasised that the guarantors will only be called on to contribute in the event of the Exhibition failing financially which is almost inconceivable for it is anticipated that there will be a substantial credit balance which will be devoted to some public object.

NEW INVENTION FOR CURING RUBBER

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

In the presence of many experts a demonstration was given in London to-day of the capabilities of a machine invented by Sir Henry Wickham, which it is claimed transforms lac into hard cured rubber within a few minutes and at a fraction of the cost of the present methods.

ARRESTS OF NON COOPERATORS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Two Tahsildars of Noakhali said to be the arbitrators of the "Swaraj Arbitration Court" of Sonapur, a volunteer, and two *chaprassis* of the Court have been arrested on charges of wrongful confinement, extortion, and unlawful assembly. It is alleged that a man named Basanta Sil of the village of Ratanpur was fined Rs. 10 by the Court for assaulting his cousin. He declined to pay the fine and was taken by force before the Court and detained for some time, being eventually allowed to go on promising to pay the fine. Later, he complained to the Circle Officer and the police inquired into the matter. The accused have been granted bail of Rs. 500 each.

Proceedings have also been instituted against five non-cooperators of Hatiya who will be called upon on the 26th instant to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties to keep peace for a year. It is alleged that on June 19th they delivered speeches of a kind likely to disturb public tranquility.

A SWAMI SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Swami Yogananda has been sentenced at Bulandshahr to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine under sections 124 A. and 153, I. P. C.—(A. P.).

FRATERNAL ATTACHMENT.

MR. N. A. SHERWANI RESIGNS GOVT. POST

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Mr. N. A. Sherwani, Superintendent of Post Offices, Partabgarh, brother of Mr. T. A. Sherwani of Aligarh, has resigned his post as a protest against the latter's conviction and sentence.—(A. P.).

CONFISCATION OF A PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under date July 25th:—

The Bombay Government has proscribed "Khutba Mubarika" the presidential address of Siqqatul Islam Mujtahid Haji Mirza Mohamed Rahim delivered in Persian at the Shia Conference held at Lucknow and published by the Central Khilafat Committee. This is the first time that such warrant was issued by the Bombay Government for the confiscation of the copies of the above address from the Central Khilafat Office.

A Mahomedan officer of the C. I. D. was entrusted with the pious task of securing the copies of this religious pamphlet. Mr. Abdul Ghani, the Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Office produced all the available copies, and handed them over to the enthusiastic officer who discharged his duties admirably, and left the Central Khilafat Office cheerfully at the success of his sacred mission on which he was sent the Bombay authorities.

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For use wherever Accumulators can be got charged.
No more anxiety about getting your house wired for fans and lights.

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POSITION OF WOMEN.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Shrimati Sarladevi of Katak writes:—"Don't you admit that the treatment of women is as bad a disease as untouchability itself? The attitude of the young 'nationalists' I have come in contact with, is beastly in ninety cases out of a hundred. How many of the non-cooperators in India do not regard women as objects of enjoyment? Is that essential condition of success—self-purification—possible without a change of attitude towards women?"

I am unable to subscribe, that the treatment of women is a 'disease as bad as untouchability.' Shrimati Sarladevi has grossly exaggerated the evil. Nor can the charge levelled against the non-cooperators of mere gratification of lust, be sustained. A cause can only lose by exaggeration. At the same time, I have no difficulty about subscribing to the proposition, that in order to fit ourselves for true Swaraj, men must cultivate much greater respect than they have for woman and her purity. Mr. Andrews has struck a much truer note than this lady, when he tells us in burning language that we dare not gloat over the shame of our fallen sisters. That any non-cooperator could have been found willing to relate with gusto that there were some of these erring sisters who reserved themselves for non-cooperators, is a degrading thought. There can be no distinction between co-operators and non-cooperators in this matter of vital importance for our moral well-being. All of us men must hang our heads in shame, so long as there is a single woman whom we dedicate to our lust. I will far rather see the race of man extinct, than that we should become less than beasts by making the noblest of God's creation the object of our lust. But this is not a problem merely for India. It is a world problem. And if I preach against the modern artificial life of sensual enjoyment, and ask men and women to go back to the simple life epitomised in the Charkha, I do so because I know, that without an intelligent return to simplicity, there is no escape from our descent to a state lower than brutality. I passionately desire the utmost freedom for our women. I detest child marriages. I shudder to see a child widow, and shiver with rage when a husband just widowed with brutal indifference contracts another marriage. I deplore the criminal indifference of parents who keep their daughters utterly ignorant and illiterate and bring them up only for the purpose of marrying them off to some young man of means. Notwithstanding all this grief and rage, I realise the difficulty of the problem. Women must have votes and an equal legal status. But the problem does not end there. It only commences at the point where women begin to affect the political deliberations of the nation.

To illustrate what I mean, let me relate the enchanting description a valued Mussalman friend gave me of a talk he had with a noted feminist in London. He was attending a meeting of feminists. A lady friend was surprised to find a Mussalman at such a meeting! She inquired how he found himself there. The friend said he had two major and two minor reasons for so doing. His father died when he was an infant. He owed all he was in life to his mother. Then he was married to a woman who was a real partner in life. And he had no sons but four daughters all minors in whom as a father he was deeply interested. Was it any wonder that he was a feminist? He went on, Mussalmans were accused of indifference to women. There never was a grosser libel uttered. The law of Islam gave equal rights to women. He thought that man for his lust had degraded woman. Instead of adoring the soul within her, he had set about adoring her body, and he had succeeded so well in his design, that woman today did not know that she had begun to hug her bodily adornment which was almost a sign of her slavery. He added with his voice almost choked; if it was not so, how could it be, that the fallen sisters delighted most in the embellishment of the body? Had we (men) not crushed the very soul out of them? No, he said regaining self-possession, he wanted not only the mechanical freedom for women, he wanted also to break down the shackles that bound her of her own will. And so he had intended to bring up his daughters to an independent calling.

I need not pursue the ennobling conversation any further. I want my fair correspondent to ponder over the central idea of the Mussalman friend's discourse and tackle the problem. Woman must cease to consider herself the object of man's lust. The remedy is more in her hands than man's. She must refuse to adorn herself for men including her husband, if she will be an equal partner with man. I cannot imagine Sita ever wasting a single moment on pleasing Rama by physical charms.—"Young India".

"ERA OF LIBERATION."

INDIAN WOMEN'S INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Indian women are waking to the need of the time and are taking their stand with the men in the prolonged struggle for national independence.

In this declaration, made in the course of an interview with The Call last night, Miss N. D. Contractor, a graduate of the Bombay University, bore testimony to he new "epoch" that has, she said, been inaugurated in India within the past year.

Miss Contractor is superintendent of the Chanda Ramjee Girls' High School of Bombay and arrived in New York from Boston in the course of circum-navigating the globe to study the educational methods of the Western and Eastern hemispheres.

One of the significant facts that mark the new era, which may be called the era of liberation, in India, she said, was the demand from increasing numbers of India women for education. Another significant manifestation of the new spirit, which is really new only in its present vigor, is the increasing interest of women in the political and economic life of their nation.

DEMAND FOR ENFRANCHISEMENT.

As an example of the demand of Indian womanhood for a functional part in the body politic, Miss Contractor instanced the widespread agitation conducted by the women of Bombay just before her departure, four months ago. Many meetings were held and the pressure of public opinion brought to bear to gain representation on the municipal governing body for women. The government, unable to ignore the demand, at last announced that it would take the matter under consideration. Miss Contractor said that she believed the government would do more than take it under consideration eventually.

In speaking of the non-cooperation movement for freedom, led by Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, who recently was in conference with Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, Miss Contractor said that the inuuence of Gandhi is now felt throughout India. Recent reports declare that Gandhi will accept no terms that fall short of independence, and Miss Contractor said that this desire was part of the great desire now felt by the Indians for enlightenment and liberty.

The need for education is great, she pointed out.

"India needs educated, cultivated womanhood," she said. "It is in the hope that I may assist them that I have begun the study of other educational systems.

"At present there are no free compulsory schools in India. Only 6 per cent. of the people can read or write, and only 1 per cent. of our women can read or write.

"BOOK EDUCATION" GIVEN IN INDIA.

Miss Contractor has visited so far, China, Japan and the United States. She will visit Scotland, England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and France, and study the educational methods in use in those countries. She said that she had learned much from the school system in America and hoped to adopt some of the direct educational methods to her work in India. She especially admired the vocational training method. "In India," she remarked, "it is mostly book education that we get. That is something, but it leads to a narrow outlook."

Miss Contractor will during her travel in Europe attend the Women's Educational Conference in Vienna this summer.

Money that American people are spending on religious missionary work might better be used to educate Indian womenhood in home economics, medicine and kindred subjects, Miss Contractor remarked with a smile, in conclusion.—"New York Call."

The following gentlemen have been elected to the All-India Congress Committee from their respective Districts for the Province of Maharashtra:—

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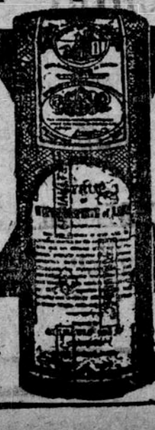

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